

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Partly cloudy, cool. Temp. 57-57 (14-13). Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's temp. 54-56 (12-13). LONDON: Dry, partly cloudy. Temp. 54-51 (12-9). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 55-42 (13-6). CHICAGO: Partly cloudy. Temp. 55-42 (13-6). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 54-45 (12-7). Yesterday's temp. 57-45 (14-7). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2.

No. 27,762

PARIS, MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1972

Established 1837

U.S. Bombs Hanoi, Haiphong; Thuy Hints at Leaving Talks

Mrs. Binh Denounces New Attack

By Jonathan C. Raodal

PARIS, April 16 (WP).—North Vietnam raised the possibility today of formally breaking off the stalemate and suspended peace talks in retaliation for what it termed the "demonstrated" bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong today.

In a statement tonight, Xuan Thuy, the chief North Vietnamese negotiator, said "in the light of these latest events we are going to restudy the question" of advancing resumption of the talks. The nearly four-year-old negotiations were unilaterally suspended for an indefinite period by President Nixon on March 23.

The North Vietnamese delegation, which declined to elaborate on Mr. Thuy's statement, announced that he would hold a news conference tomorrow morning.

The U.S. delegation declined comment on the North Vietnamese statement and suggested that any announcement would come from Washington.

Mrs. Binh Comments

Earlier, Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, foreign minister of the Viet Cong's provisional revolutionary government, said the new bombing was "an extremely serious military adventure and an insolent challenge to the Vietnamese people, the American people and the peoples of the world."

She "energetically denounced and condemned this act of war and demanded that Washington immediately end its aggression and crimes against the Vietnamese people."

Hanoi often has canceled scheduled meetings of the talks to protest U.S. bombing of North Vietnam, but the allied refusal to hold the sessions has made it impossible for the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong to do so now.

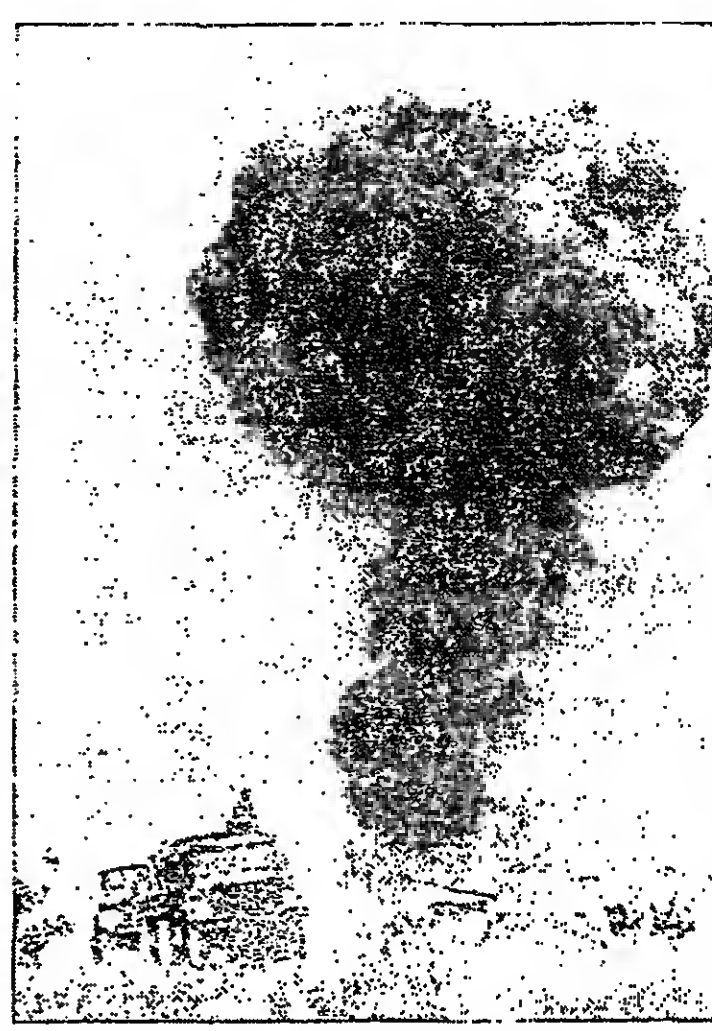
The wording of Mr. Thuy's decision to "restudy" past demands to resume the conference raised the possibility that North Vietnam and the Viet Cong were contemplating breaking off the talks and even leaving Paris.

Observers have felt that the formal weekly sessions were a valuable propaganda forum for the Communists, which they would not lightly abandon if only because they suspect that is just what the Nixon administration would favor.

Mr. Thuy's statement said that "15 planes including a B-52" had been shot down in the raids carried out by "hundreds of aircraft" on a "certain number of places" in Hanoi and its suburbs and on "many populated neighborhoods" of Haiphong.

"By these demonstrated acts of aggression," he said, "the U.S. has shown that it is not serious about resuming the talks."

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WAR CLOUD—Huge mushroom-shaped cloud darkens sky at Lai Khe yesterday after ammunition dump exploded. No official cause was given for explosion but it is believed to have been the result of a Communist rocket attack.

Nixon Refuses All Comment On Hanoi, Haiphong Raids

WASHINGTON, April 16 (WP).—President Nixon conferred today with his top national security adviser after American bombers struck at Hanoi and Haiphong.

The White House had no comment on the reported bombing, referring all inquiries to the Pentagon. But a spokesman said that Mr. Nixon, working at his hideaway office in the Executive Office Building next door to the White House, conferred with Henry A. Kissinger.

There was no comment, either, on North Vietnam's claim that a Soviet ship was damaged and a Russian crewman wounded during the U.S. bombing of Haiphong.

However, the President is going forward with his planned visit to Moscow starting May 22 for a week-long summit meeting with Soviet leaders. Tomorrow, an advance party of presidential aides and communications experts will leave for Moscow, with a stop expected at Salzburg, Austria. It was believed Mr. Nixon might stop at Salzburg about May 20 while traveling to the Soviet Union.

Plans Proceeding

Deputy Press Secretary Gerald R. Warren said that Mr. Nixon's plans "are proceeding as scheduled" to visit the Soviet Union.

The President, Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird and the State Department have chided the Russians for supplying North Vietnam with the heavy arms and equipment used in the current offensive against South Vietnam. There has been some speculation, particularly in the wake of the weekend's expanded bombing, that the Moscow summit meeting might be jeopardized by recent events in Vietnam.

Pentagon officials today refused to rule out the possibility that North Vietnam's port facilities at Haiphong might be damaged by the bombing.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

B-52s in Raid on Port For First Time in War

SAIGON, April 16.—Waves of U.S. bombers attacked the North Vietnamese capital of Hanoi and the port city of Haiphong today for the first time since March, 1968, the U.S. command here announced. B-52 bombers took part in the attack on Haiphong.

The command said that the raids had left areas around the two cities in flames and had caused heavy damage to fuel depots. The raids were a dramatic reversal of the policy of containing the bombing of North Vietnam that was announced by President Lyndon B. Johnson in 1968 when he began the process that led to the now-stalled peace talks in Paris.

The planes struck fuel dumps, warehouses, truck parks "and other activities which are supporting the invasion of South Vietnam by the North Vietnamese forces," the command said.

It did not announce how many aircraft were involved, but official sources put the number at 200 in the raids around Haiphong, including support planes such as refuelers, fighter escorts and radar-jamming aircraft. The sources indicated that an equal number of planes had taken part in the strikes seven and a half hours later near Hanoi, 55 miles northwest of Haiphong.

The bombing "apparently caught the enemy in a considerable state of confusion and disarray," the U.S. command said.

Many Missiles Fired

A spokesman, Maj. Robert O'Brien, said that two U.S. fighter-bombers, but no B-52s, had been lost and reported that the North Vietnamese had fired thousands of rounds of anti-aircraft shells and approximately 200 surface-to-air missiles. Two U.S. crewmen were reported missing.

The Hanoi radio said that 11 U.S. planes, including a B-52, had been downed during the raids. (In Paris the North Vietnamese delegation to the peace talks put the number of downed planes at 15.)

Reporting that "waves of many bombers and fighter-bombers struck at areas both inside and outside of Hanoi," the radio charged that there had been "massive attacks on many populated quarters" of Hanoi "and its outskirts."

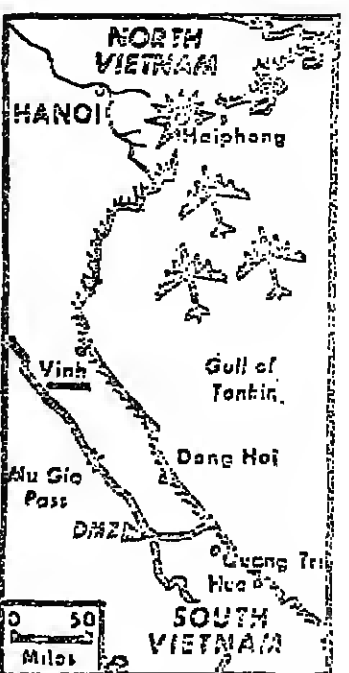
The North Vietnamese press agency said that a Soviet freighter at Haiphong had been damaged and an officer wounded during the raid. The agency identified the Soviet ship as the Simferopol and said the officer, named Miroshnikov, had been wounded in the face. The agency said that about 30 homes had been made in the ship by shrapnel.

30 Tons of Bombs

The spokesman for the U.S. command, Maj. O'Brien, said B-52 bombers had been used only in the raids in the Haiphong area and that targets near Hanoi had been hit by tactical fighters.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



30 tons of bombs each, five times the load of the smaller tactical bombers. The raids were their first for more than a year.

U.S. planes have never before reported an attack on the actual port at Haiphong, through which North Vietnam receives most of its war material. The city is 275 miles north of the Demilitarized Zone.

U.S. planes blew up fuel storage tanks and several pumping stations at Haiphong during 1966.

In the ground war, the South Vietnamese command said that its forces had driven enemy troops out of the provincial capital of An Loc, 55 miles north of Saigon. The city, which is surrounded by about 8,000 North Vietnamese troops with tanks, has been under siege for nine days.

A military spokesman in Saigon said: "There was no fighting in the city today. The enemy troops have been driven out."

Reports of Enemy Gains

However, field reports said earlier that the enemy had held the Viet Cong flag on the northern fringes of the city.

Two thousand South Vietnamese paratroopers and marines were airlifted over the North Vietnamese lines yesterday to aid in the defense of the city.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Apollo Blasts From Earth; 1st Trip to Moon Mountains

HOUSTON, April 16 (UPI).—Apollo-16 blasted out of earth orbit and headed for the moon today two and a half hours after its launching from the earth.

The third-stage engine was fired a second time to thrust the three astronauts into a trajectory toward the moon.

The Apollo-16 astronauts had rocketed at 1754 GMT today, on man's first voyage to the mountains of the moon, to try to learn more about its origins.

The Apollo-16 command craft "Casper" soon afterward separated from the third stage of the rocket that had blasted it from earth into space and prepared to turn around and dock with the moon lander, "Orion."

A few minutes later, Casper docked successfully with Orion at the first attempt.

The giant Saturn-5 rocket lifted off on schedule, carrying astronauts John W. Young, 41, Thomas F. Mattingly, 36, and Charles M. Duke, 36, on the penultimate flight to the moon in the current Apollo series.

A technical problem in the control unit of the Saturn-5 was solved only minutes before the blastoff.

The problem involved a spare gyroscope control unit in the rocket, but the countdown continued without a hitch, and the mission launched on time into clear, blue skies with a southerly wind of about 15 miles an hour and a temperature of 85 degrees.

The astronauts reported "everything perfect" as they soared into an earth orbit ranging from 110 miles at its highest point to 105 miles at its lowest.

Police estimated more than a million persons camped along the beaches around the launch site to watch the Saturn zoom into the heavens, leaving its own cloud, and enter the second stage in a burst of flame.

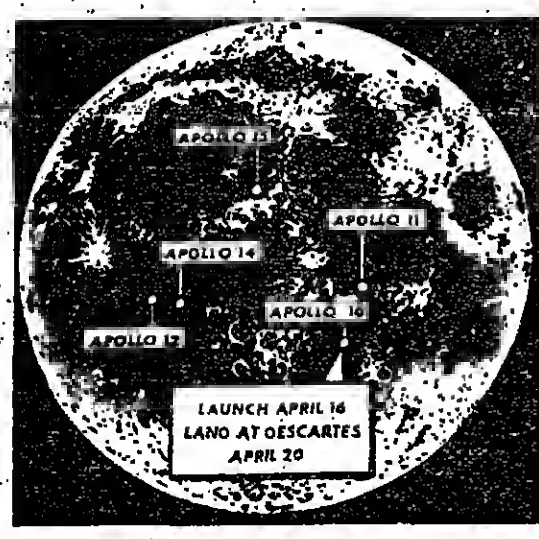
Apollo-16 was scheduled to enter a lunar orbit Wednesday and Commander Young and Lt. Col. Duke will become the ninth and 10th men to set foot on the moon the next day, for three days of exploration.

The blastoff went perfectly, and ground control reported, "Everything looks great" only minutes after the launch.

"Everything looks good up here too," mission commander Young reported back.

"You're going right down the middle of the plot board," mission control replied.

As the spacecraft entered earth orbit, Comdr. Young reported back to ground control, "The thing worked like a gem."



Young reported back to ground control, "The thing worked like a gem." "It's just beautiful out here, looking out the window. It's just really fantastic."

The spacecraft went into orbit on schedule, and the astronauts got the word they were "go" for heading toward the moon.

"Right on," Comdr. Young reported back.

The problem in the rocket's instrument unit was first noticed when the countdown was in a scheduled one-hour hold. Although technicians at first did not pinpoint the trouble the countdown resumed and the astronauts boarded their spacecraft on schedule.

The three astronauts had had a breakfast of grapefruit juice, omelette, filet mignon, English muffins and coffee.

Donald E. Slayton, director of flight-crew operations, said however that it was "a TV-type steak-and-egg dinner, and it isn't very good. That's one of the penalties for flying a mission."

Comdr. Young, who once flew within 77 miles of the moon on a previous Apollo mission, and Lt. Col. Duke will land on a moon mountain north of the crater Descartes at 2341 GMT Thursday.

(Continued on Page 6, Col. 3)

U.K. Railways Slowdown On As Talks Stall

LONDON, April 16 (Reuters).—A slowdown on Britain's national railway system began officially tonight when two of the three major rail unions rejected a pay award put forward by an independent referee.

Industrial relations expert Alex Jarratt offered Britain's 500,000 railwaymen a 12 percent increase—an improvement of 1 percent on British Rail's 11 percent "final offer."

Shortly before midnight the unions turned down the offer.

Commuters in the London area, who have already suffered because of an official go-slow action by locomotive engineers last week, now face much worse disruption to train services.

Well before midnight, major rail stations here announced that late trains had been canceled—leaving Sunday-night theatergoers to get home as best they could.

Following the union decision, Employment Minister Maurice Macmillan was reported ready to call the unions and Rail Board to the ministry for yet more talks.

The parties had spent all day thrashing out their views with Mr. Jarratt.

The unions want a 16-percent pay raise, which would cost a total \$39 million extra. Mr. Jarratt said 11 percent is all the railways can afford.



Joseph McCann, slain IRA leader.

Retaliation for Killing IRA 'Senior Officer' 3 British Soldiers Slain in Ulster

BELFAST, April 16 (UPI).—Snipers killed three British soldiers in Ulster today and fought duels with troops knocking down barricades in Roman Catholic districts of Belfast as a wave of violence heightened after a "very senior officer" of the Irish Republican Army's Official Wing, Joseph McCann, was killed yesterday by British troops in Belfast. His death has touched off reprisals that have lasted through yesterday and today as bombings, shootings and rioting swept the province.

IRA attackers killed a British officer and two soldiers today in apparent vengeance for the killing of McCann.

Two soldiers died in attacks in Londonderry's Roman Catholic Bogside and Brandywell districts and sniper fire killed a lieutenant in a mobile patrol moving with troops through the Catholic Divis Flats apartment complex in Belfast's Lower Falls district, an Army spokesman said.

The deaths brought the fatality toll in almost three years of violence in Northern Ireland to 207.

They came as snipers fought gun duels with troops knocking down barricades in Catholic areas of Belfast to prevent the IRA from turning the areas into fortified strongholds.

Cpl. Gerald Blawie, one of three soldiers wounded in a Bogside sniper gunfight, died later in a hospital of a head wound. He was married and the father of a one-year-old son. The IRA's Provisional Wing claimed responsibility for the ambushes in a statement and cited them as retaliation for the death of McCann.

The other soldier slain in Londonderry, Pte. Martin Robinson, 22, was single, as was the officer slain, 22-year-old Lt. Nicholas Hull. The deaths brought the total of British troops slain in Ulster this year to 19.

Nixon, Trudeau Pledge Great Lakes Clean-Up Leaders Sign 5-Year Pact

OTTAWA, April 16 (NYT).—President Nixon and Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau today signed a joint agreement to begin the massive job of cleaning up the Great Lakes, the world's largest reservoir of fresh water.

Under the agreement, the United States plans to spend between \$2.7 and \$3 billion over five years in federal, state, local and private funds, while the Canadians will spend about one-seventh that amount.

At a signing ceremony here yesterday morning, Mr. Nixon noted that in recent years "the quality of the Great Lakes water has been declining, with ominous implications for 30 million Americans and 17 million Canadians who live near their shores."

The agreement, he said, "represents a significant step towards reversing that decline."

The formal name of the compact is the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement, and reflects six years of study and two years of bargaining between the two nations.

The boundary between the United States and Canada runs through the middle of four of the five lakes—Superior, Huron, Erie and Ontario. The other, Lake Michigan, lies entirely within the United States, but at its narrow juncture with Lake Huron it contributes much of the lake system's flow.

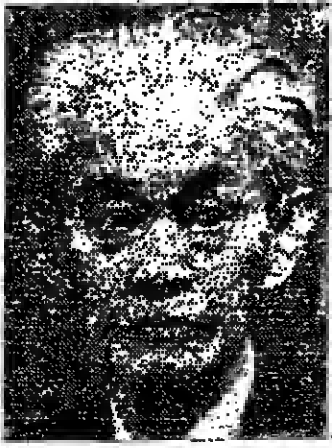
All five lakes are afflicted with some form of pollution—including relatively clean Lake Superior. Lake Michigan is befouled by sewage from innumerable industrial and municipal discharges, while Lake Erie is a virtual soup for the sewage effluents of more than 12 million persons and for (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2).

Japanese Apparently Committed Suicide

TOKYO, April 16.—Nobel Prize winning Japanese novelist Yasunari Kawabata, 72, apparently committed suicide in Zushi City, west of here, police said today.

Mr. Kawabata was awarded the 1968 Nobel Prize for literature for "his narrative masterpieces, which with great sensibility expresses the essence of the Japanese mind."

The novelist was found dead in a room he rented as a workshop in Zushi City, 35 miles from Tokyo. He lived with his wife in nearby Kamakura, and when he left home this afternoon, he said he was going for a walk. When he failed to return by nightfall, two maids went in search of the author. He was found dead with a gas tube in his mouth and a whiskey bottle by his side. Police said they "suspected" suicide.



Yasunari Kawabata

early in life leaving its inevitable scars, death hovers over much of Mr. Kawabata's works.

In 1922, Mr. Kawabata burst on the literary scene with a series of short stories called "Tales of Hokusai" and "The Palm of Your Hand." Many were about an orphan's loneliness, and his inability to



CHILD'S PLAY—Belfast children burning hijacked bus and stoning army post yesterday.

3 British Soldiers Slain in Ulster

(Continued from Page 1)

army spokesman said. "There were no casualties."

To keep Army patrols out, the IRA swore it would turn Roman Catholic districts of Belfast into IRA bastions, as they already had done in Londonderry.

But swift British raids frustrated the IRA plan.

Troops and bulldozers swept aside barricades made of hijacked buses, trucks and automobiles and restored communications between the center of Belfast and the Roman Catholic districts of Turf Lodge, Andersonstown, Ballymurphy and the Falls area.

In Londonderry, a crowd of about 100 youths urged from the Roman Catholic Bogside district about 2 a.m. and attacked a Protestant area before moving on to Abercorn Road where the crowd set a sub-post office on fire, an Army spokesman said.

British troops dispersed the crowd with rubber bullets and CS gas, the spokesman said.

In Belfast, snipers fired between 30 and 35 shots at the Henry Tassart Hall, used as a British troop headquarters, and British soldiers returned the fire, an Army spokesman said. There were no casualties.

A British armored vehicle smashed through a barricade at Glen Road in the Castlereagh district of Belfast. Crowds erected the barrier again and the armored vehicle smashed through it a second time.

The spokesman said a crowd of about 150 youths set fire to a hijacked bus at the edge of the Roman Catholic Ballymurphy area of Belfast.

Hijacked and stolen vehicles formed the Belfast barricades. "We need your lorry, Paddy," four IRA gunmen told a truck driver when he stopped for a red light in Andersonstown last night. Police warned drivers of heavy vehicles that could be used for barricades to keep away from the "troubled areas."

After the death of McCann, the IRA said the districts would be barred to British patrols. McCann, 24, who was married and had four children, was killed when he ignored orders to halt in the Roman Catholic Market area of Belfast and ran. He was shot six times. McCann, who was on the wanted list, was spotted by a British patrol although he had dyed his hair and wore gold-rimmed glasses as a disguise.

Black flags flew in mourning of McCann and the tricolor of the Irish Republic was also seen. As the news of his death spread, rioting broke out and army patrols came under attack from mobs hurling rocks and bombs.

An army spokesman said at least nine other attackers beside McCann were shot yesterday. In Belfast's Lower Falls district, soldiers said they shot the driver of a van, who was dragged off by a crowd. Soldiers in Londonderry reported the Blights Lane army post was under fire, and that they hit two gunmen.

when they returned the fire. The troops did not venture out to find the bodies.

A 16-year-old Catholic youth was killed yesterday in the Ardara district of Belfast by shots fired from an automobile and an 18-month-old baby was wounded in the ankle by fire from another automobile passing

through the Roman Catholic district of Upper Falls.

IRA gunmen were seen handing out pistols and rifles in Catholic areas of Belfast yesterday by UPI reporter Frank Johnson. He said he found a "state of siege" with residents fearful of a Protestant onslaught in retaliation for IRA violence.

The statement issued by Tass on behalf of "Soviet leading circles" also made no mention of what effect the protest it contained might have on President Nixon's visit to Moscow scheduled for May 22.

The meeting between Mr. Beam and Mr. Kovalev lasted 15 minutes. No other details were released by the embassy.

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Tass Condemns U.S. 'Crimes'

Moscow Summons U.S. Envoy To Protest Haiphong Attack

MOSCOW, April 16 (UPI).—The Soviet government today summoned U.S. Ambassador Jacob D. Beam to protest the bombing of North Vietnam and specifically Haiphong harbor, U.S. Embassy officials said today.

They said Mr. Beam was summoned from his home for a 15-minute confrontation at the Foreign Ministry late this evening, about the same time that Tass news agency was circulating an official statement condemning "the crimes of the American military against the peoples of Indochina."

Deputy Foreign Minister Alexander Y. Kovalev read the government protest note to Mr. Beam and then handed him a written copy, the official said.

The official declined to comment on whether the note was along the lines of the Tass statement issued earlier.

The meeting between Mr. Beam and Mr. Kovalev lasted 15 minutes. No other details were released by the embassy.

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Hall of the People tonight honoring the wife of the Peruvian president, Mrs. Consuelo Gonzalez de Velasco.

Stockholm's Reaction

STOCKHOLM, April 16 (UPI).—Swedish Foreign Minister Krister Wickman said today the U.S. "bombing policy risks serious international repercussions" and urged President Nixon to resume the Paris peace talks.

The statement, which political observers described as one of the sharpest the Swedish government has delivered recently on the Vietnam war, said the aerial bombings "hit the civil population with enormous suffering."

Protest in Copenhagen

COPENHAGEN, April 16 (AP).—At least 4,000 demonstrators today marched to the U.S. Embassy here in protest against renewed American bombings of North Vietnam.

The 2,500 government soldiers fighting a house-to-house battle in Haiphong.

Other developments:

● Three ammunition dumps, including one at Lai Khe, forward headquarters for the ARVN, were blown up. All three were hit by enemy fire, sources said.

● The pressure on Fire Base Bastogne, 10 miles southwest of Hue, eased slightly, field reports said. A battalion of South Vietnamese troops slipped through the jungle to take over the base's defense, sources said.

● The New York Times reported from Saigon that high-ranking U.S. officials had said that the B-52 raids against Haiphong had little to do with the immediate tactical situation on the battlefields in South Vietnam.

● South Vietnam's second city, Da Nang, came under heavy rocket and mortar fire and 16 civilians were reportedly killed. Seven rockets struck the South Vietnamese military training center at Quang Trung, 12 miles north of Saigon, killing one soldier and wounding four.

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U.S. Continues GI Pullout on Small Scale

SAIGON, April 16 (AP).—The U.S. command announced yesterday the cut of 45 small U.S. Army units, most of them support troops, in a continuing reduction of American forces in Vietnam despite the current North Vietnamese offensive. Total authorized strength of the units is 1,890 men.

The last available official U.S. strength figures for the reporting period ending April 6 put American strength at 80,000 and this has been ordered cut to 69,000 by the end of the month.

The U.S. strength figures do not include 30,000 airmen at bases in Thailand and up to 30,000 men of the reinforced 7th Fleet off the Vietnam coast engaged in air and other operations in support of the South Vietnamese.

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Phnom Penh Airport Comes Under Red Gunners' Attack

PHNOM PENH, April 16 (Reuters).—Communist gunners today hit Phnom Penh Airport and a nearby military training camp with mortars and rockets.

Cambodian officers on the spot said six B-40 rockets and about 40 mortars were fired into the area on the western edge of Phnom Penh.

One soldier was killed and five others wounded but there was no material damage in the attack on the airport, where Cambodia's small air force is located.

One village was killed and at least three others wounded just outside the training camp but there were no casualties among the forces there.

The use of B-40 rockets, which the military command was unable to immediately confirm, indicated the Communists have established their batteries about two miles from the area.

The airport was last hit a month ago when one aircraft was destroyed and five damaged during a concerted attack on strategic targets in and around the capital.

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But on that occasion big 120-mm rockets were fired from emplacements about six miles from the airport area, which contains a number of military installations as well as the international telecommunications station.

There were also renewed rocket attacks this morning on South Vietnamese and Cambodian forces holding out around the central marketplace at the southern town of Kampong Trach, the military command reported.

The town, 16 miles from Phnom Penh, has been the scene of house-to-house fighting in the past few days.

Attack in Laos

VIENTIANE, Laos, April 16 (AP).—Communist forces in northern Laos slammed five 120-mm rockets into the airport at the royal capital of Luang Prabang last night while Communist diplomats dined and danced at a royal ball given by Laotian King Savang Vatthana less than two miles away, informed sources said today.

The rockets destroyed a rice depot and slightly damaged two aircraft but there were no casualties, the sources said.

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News Analysis

Nixon Takes a Giant Gamble
In New Bombing of the North

By Murrayarder and Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, April 16 (WP).—President Nixon's decision to extend the bombing of North Vietnam to the vicinity of Hanoi is one of the greatest international and domestic gambles of his administration. There was nothing but official silence this weekend from the White House, the State Department and the Pentagon in response to dozens of questions about the implications of this "resident's order."

The largest international question was what effect this escalation of the air war—sending B-52s 270 miles deep into North Vietnam—might have on the President's scheduled visit to the Soviet Union on May 22 and on the complex pattern of pending U.S.-Soviet negotiations. The Soviet Union is the major arms supplier for North Vietnam and here is a steady flow of Soviet assets into Haiphong harbor.

Domestically, the immediate question was whether the President would be able to hold the action behind him in this election year. The Nixon administration has enjoyed a relatively quiet public reaction to its initial retaliatory responses to the enemy offensive that opened in South Vietnam on March 30.

None of the calculations that went into the President's decision are disclosed. The domestic consequences presumably were

Eight Bombs
In Uruguay's
Internal War

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, April 16 (Reuters).—Eight bombs exploded here today as Uruguay entered a 30-day "state of internal war" decreed by the government to combat the Tupamaros urban guerrillas.

The blasts appeared to be the work of rightist groups.

The explosions ripped through a church, a printing works, a political party's offices and five private residences. No injuries were reported, but some of the bombs caused considerable damage.

One bomb destroyed the main entrance and windows of a Methodist church, from which a Tupamaro fired shots last Friday, killing a former Interior Ministry official. On that day as well, the guerrillas killed three other people—two policemen and a naval lieutenant—and suffered eight dead themselves. Twenty of them were captured.

30-Day War

The outbreak of killings led the government yesterday to declare a 30-day internal war and suspend individual rights for the same period, in a bid to stamp out the Tupamaros. Police said 18 members of the organization had been arrested since Friday.

Another of today's bombs partly destroyed the house of Juan Protopogin, candidate for the vice-presidency of Uruguay for the Socialist, Communist and smaller groups in general elections last November.

Still other blasts hit offices of the Broad Front, a printing works where the leftist evening newspaper *El Eco* is produced, and the homes of a leftist magazine editor, a lawyer and writer, a teacher and another lawyer.

The Tupamaros have brought his tiny South American republic to the brink of chaos with kidnappings of foreign diplomats and murders of local officials for more than a year.

Military Courts

The internal war increases the powers of the armed forces and allows crimes against the state to be submitted to military courts. The suspension of rights allows searches of premises without a court order and extended detention of suspects.

But today's counterattacks against the Tupamaros seemed to indicate that unofficial groups intend to step up their own internal war against supporters of the left in general—ominously heralding a possible period of blood-letting by intransigents on both left and right.

The Broad Front, a minority in parliament, were the only members to vote against the 30-day emergency measures after a 20-hour debate which ended yesterday.

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fully evident to him and the international stakes are just as great.

Nixon's foreign policy is delicately poised at this point on achieving "peaceful coexistence" with North Vietnam's two chief allies, China and the Soviet Union. It can only be assumed that the President concluded, after weighing the courses open to him, that reinstating the bombing of North Vietnam's heartland would not grievously damage the objectives of his visit to Peking last February and to Moscow next month.

There was some speculation by Washington observers last Thursday and Friday that a major decision in the war was imminent, and that it might be a decision to bomb the Haiphong harbor area, or attempt a naval quarantine of the shipping lanes leading to the harbor.

During the last two months, the United States has moved some 80 B-52s into bases in Thailand and Guam to augment the roughly 50 that were there. Some 100 B-52s were being used in Southeast Asia at the peak of the U.S. involvement in 1968.

Use of Jets Limited

The B-52 is viewed as one of the most punishing weapons used in the Vietnam war, although until now it has been used almost exclusively in South Vietnam.

Each of the eight-engine jets carries about 30 tons of bombs, almost five times the load of the U.S. Air Force and Navy fighters, and that have been used to bomb North Vietnam on and off since 1965.

Furthermore, the B-52s—although evidently vulnerable to North Vietnam's air defense network of surface-to-air missiles—are equipped with extremely advanced electronic devices to help them penetrate these defenses.

Thus, the U.S. decision to send the big planes into the North represents not only a potentially severe political and military gamble for President Nixon, but also a signal to Hanoi that it faces continued assaults from one of the most devastating weapons in the U.S. arsenal.

The heavy use of the big jets could take some toll on Hanoi's fighting capability by blasting military supply channels that normally feed the war effort in the South.

But the general terror that high flying B-52 raids cause, even many miles from the target areas, also fits in with the "bargaining chip" theory that high-ranking officials say is partly behind the U.S. air response to Hanoi's attacks. Under this theory, Hanoi will think harder about negotiating an end to the war. The key to the theory's success, however, is whether Saigon's army fights well.

Military action against the Haiphong harbor area has been considered by Washington civilian officials to carry extraordinary diplomatic and military sensitivities, although military officials often have pressed for such attacks.

Soviet Ships Present

While shore installations in the Haiphong region were bombed numerous times during the Johnson administration, attacks on shipping were never ordered, especially because of the presence of Soviet vessels.

On at least three occasions, however, the Soviet Union protested that its vessels had been hit by U.S. bombers. The last occasion was in January, 1968, when the Russians said an American bomb had damaged a Soviet freighter. The State Department replied that if the report was true, the attack was "inadvertent and regretted."

That same month, China also charged that U.S. bombers had attacked a Chinese freighter in the North Vietnamese port of Campha. On another occasion, Poland said that one of its ships had been endangered by a U.S. air attack in the Haiphong region.

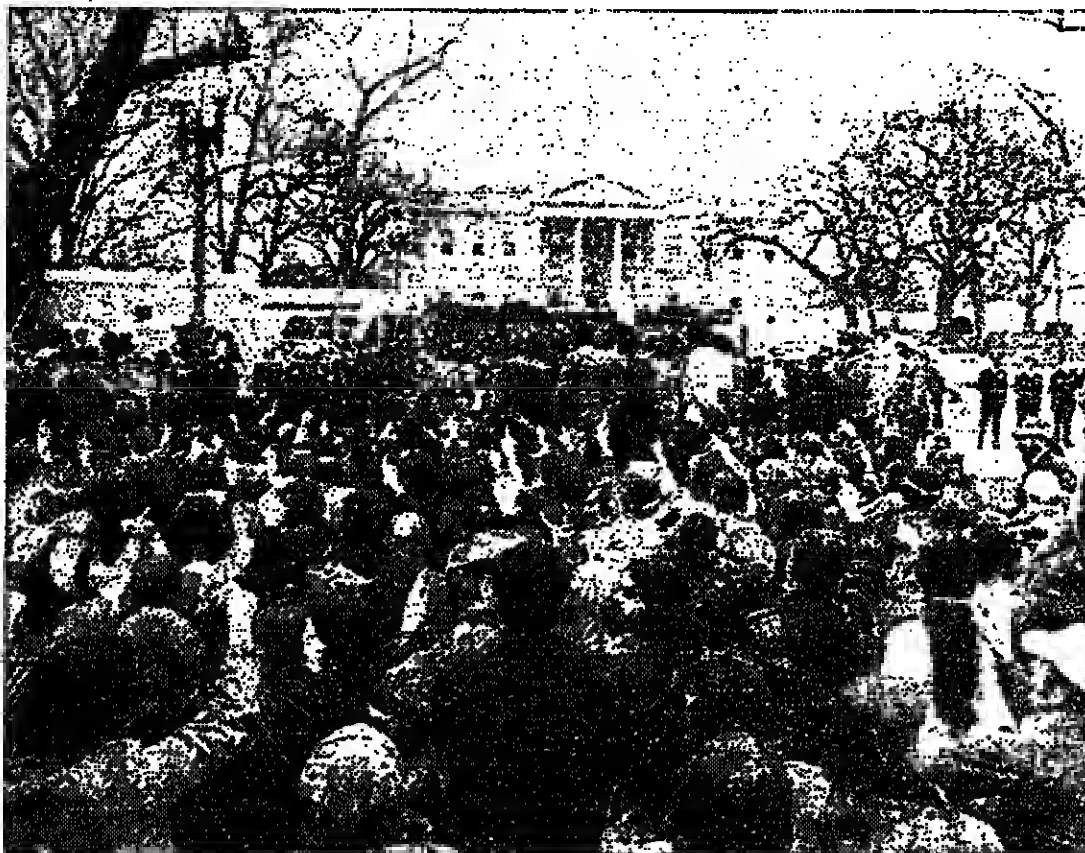
Since the current enemy offensive began, the Soviet Union and China have been extremely reserved in commenting on it and on U.S. air-sea retaliation.

On Friday, one U.S. expert commented, "Peking and Moscow are acting like cats on a hot tin roof. They each have priority interests of their own with the United States that are much more important to them than the Vietnamese war, but the re-escalation of the fighting confronts them with unpredictable factors as allies of North Vietnam."

Until the new air penetration of North Vietnamese territory, Soviet diplomats in private conversations had minimized the impact of the Vietnamese war on the coming U.S.-Soviet summit meeting. What is unclear is whether the new U.S. raid is the forerunner of further attacks on the North Vietnamese heartland and if, so, what effect that will have on the international balance.

Dougherty Promoted

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP).—Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird announced Friday the nomination of Lt. Gen. Russell E. Dougherty for promotion to general and assignment as chief of staff, Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers, Europe. Gen. Dougherty, now commander of the U.S. Strategic Air Command's 2d Air Force, will succeed Gen. Horace M. Wade, who is to become Air Force vice-chief of staff.



ANTI-WAR—Demonstrators in Lafayette Park across from White House point toward Executive Mansion Saturday during protest against intensified bombing in Vietnam.

200 Held After Protest Near White House

WASHINGTON, April 16 (NYT).—Nearly 200 demonstrators were arrested yesterday in Lafayette Park across the street from the White House after a larger contingent surged into the park to protest increased American bombing in North Vietnam.

A gathering of some 800 persons, assembled by the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice was met by riot and mounted policemen from the U.S. Park Police, who ordered them to disperse shortly after they entered the park at 2 p.m.

The protesters reached the park, which occupies two square

city blocks, after an orderly march of about 30 blocks along city sidewalks filled with weekend shoppers and sightseers.

The park police had formed a line of 13 city buses on the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue to act as a barricade between the park and the White House, a tactic that has been employed effectively in the past.

However, there were no attempts to scale or go around the barricades. Shortly after the crowd assembled, a park service officer began ordering the crowd to disperse and the demonstrators separated into those groups will-

ing to be arrested and those who were not.

The protesters for the most part were young, though there were men and women of all ages.

Those arrested were charged with demonstrating without a permit and will be released after posting \$50 collateral for bail, according to government attorneys on the scene. Local residents will be released on their own recognizance, they said.

The protest marked the first large anti-war activity in the nation's capital since last fall; it was planned before yesterday's raids.

USAF Plane Used in Bolivia

Return of Drug Fugitive
Stirs Debate in Washington

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, April 16 (NYT).—A controversy has developed inside the Nixon administration over the handling of international narcotics cases following the recent use of Air Force equipment and foreign aid funds to obtain the return of a fugitive smuggler from Bolivia to the United States.

At the root of the controversy, according to a number of officials in a half-dozen government departments and agencies interviewed in the past two weeks, is the question of whether what are described as "extra-legal means" may be employed abroad by the United States to apprehend offenders under President Nixon's worldwide campaign against the traffic in narcotics.

The incident that led to the present review of these procedures involved the secret deportation by Bolivia on Feb. 24, into the hands of waiting American agents at the La Paz Airport of Hovsep Chabianian Agha—a convicted heroin smuggler who jumped \$100,000 bail in Miami last August. He was immediately flown by an Air Force C-130 transport plane to

Howard Air Force Base in the Panama Canal Zone and turned over to U.S. authorities there.

The 39-year-old Agha, who has been called "one of the most prominent figures in the underworld" in Latin America by prosecutors, was returned to Miami on Feb. 27. He was sentenced to a 15-year prison term last Wednesday in federal court here.

According to State Department officials, the Bolivian police, in effect, agreed to Agha's deportation outside the terms of the extradition treaty between the two countries, after being assured that they would receive 20 to 60 revolvers from the United States under the foreign-aid program.

A Defense Department spokesman confirmed that Agha had been flown by the Air Force from Bolivia in the first such known instance of international use of military facilities to deal with civilian criminals.

Special Mission

The Pentagon spokesman also said that the C-130 had been sent on a special mission to La Paz to bring Agha back without a required top-level clearance in Washington. He said that the Justice and Treasury Departments' narcotics agents requested and obtained the plane "in the field" from the headquarters of the U.S. Southern Command in the Canal Zone.

At a high-level meeting at the Pentagon on March 9, ranking Defense Department officials protested against this action by agents of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs and the Bureau of Customs which, respectively, represent the Justice and Treasury Departments in the drive on narcotics.

The Pentagon reportedly took the position that all requests for military help in civilian law enforcement must be channeled through its general counsel.

Other Fugitives

Other officials said that the meeting at the Pentagon was also prompted by information that narcotics agents were seeking to obtain another Air Force plane to bring home two fugitives now being held in Brazil.

Asked about this report and the possibility that the use of Air Force aircraft might be requested to repatriate other categories of wanted persons—such as draft evaders, deserters or those charged with political offenses—the Pentagon spokesman said that the department "tries to guard against the use of military facilities to deal with civilian cases."

The Justice Department, however, has refused any comment on the Agha case and its implications.

Nixon Aide in Israel

TEL AVIV, April 16 (AP).—Herbert Stein, chairman of President Nixon's Council of Economic Advisers, arrived in Israel yesterday for a week of talks with Israeli banks and financiers. He said he was not negotiating any economic projects, although he was reportedly carrying a message from Mr. Nixon to Premier Golda Meir.

Muskie Also Lags in Pa.

McGovern Is Ahead in Mass. Poll

BOSTON, April 16 (WP).—Sen. George S. McGovern, D.S.D., has moved into the lead in the April 26 Massachusetts presidential primary.

A Boston Globe poll, released today, puts Sen. McGovern 11 points up on Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D. Maine, and still gaining—confirming suspicions among Democratic politicians here that the South Dakota liberal may be on the way to a higher victory than in the Wisconsin primary two weeks ago.

Muskie backers, who had received almost identical figures from their own pollster early in the week, have launched a last-ditch drive to salvage some delegates for Sen. Muskie. But one of them conceded that "we may not have time to reverse" the trend.

Sen. Muskie, political observers report, also is lagging in Pennsylvania, which will hold its primary election on April 25.

The Globe's copyrighted poll, completed six days ago, shows Sen. McGovern with a 38-to-27 percent lead over Sen. Muskie, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D. Minn., who is in the preference primary here but has no delegates of his own running and has made no active campaign, is in third place with 17 percent of the vote. Thirteen percent is split among six minor candidates and 4 percent is undecided.

The poll presents a dramatic reversal of the standings in a similar Becker Research Corp. study for the Globe, completed on Feb. 13. Sen. Muskie led with 46 percent; Sen. Humphrey had 15 percent, and Sen. McGovern got only 11 percent.

The Globe poll, a telephone survey of 877 prospective voters, showed Sen. McGovern leading Sen. Muskie in every major section of the state except Worcester, where Sen. Muskie had a four-point edge. In Boston, Sen. McGovern led by 13 points.

As expected, Sen. McGovern's support was strongest among independents, who can vote in the Democratic primary, among voters under 30 and those with incomes above \$7,500 a year. But he matched Sen. Muskie's strength among registered Democrats and those with incomes below \$7,500.

Facing a possibility that defeats here and in Pennsylvania on April 25 might leave his campaign in ruins, Sen. Muskie spent 36 hours here last week, rallying his prominent backers to stem the McGovern tide.

A twofold effort began yesterday, aimed first at swiping votes for Sen. Muskie from Sen. Humphrey and the minor candidates in the popularity poll and secondly at electing the big-name Muskie candidates in the separate delegate voting.

Friday night, Sen. Muskie went on the air with a new five-minute TV commercial, produced just the day before by his newly hired local ad agency. The talk, beginning and ending with Maine stories, focuses on the need to defeat President Nixon.

Sen. Muskie's problems in Pennsylvania, serious as they are, are quite different.

2 Pennsylvania Votes

Pennsylvania is probably the most "political" of any of the states. Its spoils system is formalized. Both major parties have thousands of active workers. Two of its cities have old-fashioned, head-knocking political machines and the animosities and rivalries run strong.

Price of Electricity in U.S.
Expected to Double by 1990

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, April 16 (NYT).—The Federal Power Commission published a national power survey yesterday and predicted that the price of electric power would more than double by 1990.

Warning that "contradictory public attitudes" exist, the agency singled out environmentalism among several causes of actual or threatened power shortages. It cautioned that the public was underestimating the importance of maintaining adequate power supplies.

The commission forecast that by the end of 1990, the United States will need a generating capacity of 1,260,000 megawatts, as against a capacity of 340,000 megawatts at the end of 1970. A megawatt is one million watts.

To build the facilities to generate and deliver the additional power, the industry will have to spend between \$400 billion and \$500 billion between 1970 and 1990, the survey estimated. Because 60 percent of these funds will have to be raised in the capital markets, the commission said it was important to prevent further deterioration of the financial performance of utility companies.

The report noted that some 250 investor-owned utilities account for 77 percent of generating capacity. Federally owned 573

Pennsylvania has two contests. Coo is hobnobbing, purely for popularity; the other for 137 of the 165 delegates. Sen. Muskie, thinking that he'll most likely be beaten by Sen. Humphrey in the popular vote, is now playing down the importance of popular votes and "psychological victories." He also seems to spend more time in hotel suites than on the stump and, in Pittsburgh the week before last, even said that he just wasn't going to run a campaign "where you try to shake hands with everybody in the state."

Meanwhile, Sen. Humphrey is rushing around the state, exuding his politics of love, seemingly trying to shake every hand.

A good question is whether anybody cares. Richard C. Leone, Sen. Muskie's national political coordinator who is running the Pennsylvania effort, said that he'd bet that if a poll were taken now it would find 50 percent of the voters undecided.

including the Tennessee Valley Authority, account for 11.5 percent. Other public systems produce 10.5 percent and small, rural cooperatives, most of which are engaged solely in the distribution of power, account for 1 percent.

The commission's report on "The 1970 Power Survey," which was set in motion in the middle 1960s in conjunction with the utility industry and the states, disclosed no new policy directions.

TriStar Jetliner Wins Certification by F.A.A.

PALMDALE, Calif., April 16 (AP).—Lockheed Aircraft Corp.'s TriStar jetliner was given final approval by the Federal Aviation Administration yesterday to enter commercial airline service.

The certification followed a difficult birth for the three-engine jet. Lockheed almost fell into bankruptcy early last year after Rolls Royce, Ltd., British manufacturer of the plane's 42,000-pound thrust engines, went into receivership. Lockheed was rescued by a U.S. government guarantee of \$250 million in bank loans. Rolls-Royce's aircraft-engine division was taken over by the British government, and production resumed.



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Obituaries

Leo T. Crowley, 82; Held 9 WWII Posts

MADISON, Wis., April 16 (UPI)—Leo T. Crowley, 82, one of the most influential federal executives in Washington during World War II when he held nine government posts and supervised foreign economic dealings, died here yesterday after abdominal surgery.

As head of the Foreign Economic Administration from 1943 to 1945, he presided over an agency that had at its disposal about \$36 billion, including authorizations for lend-lease.

In addition, as alien property custodian from 1943 to 1945, the one-time grocery store delivery boy was in charge of seized enemy assets worth millions.

A successful businessman who took to pay in his government jobs, Mr. Crowley also helped organize the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and served as its chairman from 1943 to 1945. The corporation guarantees bank deposits.

"Leo Crowley is one of the best administrators in or out of government," said President Franklin D. Roosevelt on appointing him to one of his nine posts.

"Well done," said President Harry S. Truman in 1945 when Mr. Crowley resigned all his government jobs to return to private life.

According to some accounts, Mr. Crowley left the government after a dispute with Mr. Truman over the ending of lend-lease.

Truman Memoirs
In the first volume of his memoirs, published in 1955, Mr. Truman charged that Mr. Crowley was guilty of policy-making in his termination of the aid program.

Some experts have sought to link the end of the program to the activation of postwar Soviet suspicion of the United States.

In his memoirs, Mr. Truman said Mr. Crowley and Acting Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew had him sign a document on May 8, 1945, the day of Germany's surrender, ordering a cutoff in lend-lease.

Mr. Truman said he was told that the document had been approved by President Roosevelt but not signed by him before his death on April 12.

Mr. Crowley denied the charge

of policy-making, and asserted he was acting on the intent of Congress to end lend-lease as soon as the war was over. He also said, in a 1969 interview, that on March 30, when Mr. Roosevelt left Washington for Warm Springs, Ga., where he died, the President told him to be sure to stop lend-lease.

After the war, he served from 1945 to 1970 as chairman of the board of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad.

Otto Brenner

FRANKFURT, April 16 (AP).—Otto Brenner, 64, leader of the West German steelworkers' union (IG Metall), died here last night. "Iroo Otto," as he was known, led one of the largest strikes in West Germany history when workers in the North Baden-Wuerttemberg district walked out last Nov. 22. Before agreement was reached on Dec. 10, more than 500,000 workers had been idled. In 1929 he helped form the Socialist Workers party and in 1933 he was arrested by the Gestapo and spent two years in jail. During the Nazi period he was a construction worker and newspaper delivery boy.

In 1945 he helped found the steelworkers' union and the Social Democratic party in Lower Saxony. From 1951 to 1953 he represented the Social Democrats in the Lower Saxony legislature. He had been chairman of IG Metall since 1953, and was president of the international metalworkers federation and a member of the economic and social committee of the Common Market.

Boris V. Kurchatov

MOSCOW, April 16 (NYT).—Boris V. Kurchatov, 66, a leading Soviet nuclear chemist, died Thursday. He was the younger brother of Igor V. Kurchatov, developer of the Soviet atomic bomb, who died in 1960.

Boris Kurchatov headed all research in nuclear chemistry at the Atomic Energy Institute since it was founded by his brother in 1943.

The brothers collaborated in the 1930s in investigation of the phenomenon of nuclear isomerism. As distinct from isotopes, which are members of the

same chemical element with identical atomic numbers but different atomic weights, isomers are nuclei of the same chemical element with identical atomic numbers and weights, but different rates of radioactive decay. Isomers were discovered in 1921 by Otto Hahn, who later became a discoverer of the processes of nuclear fission. In 1935, the Kurchatov brothers discovered the first instance of isomerism in artificially radioactive elements.

Dorothy Dalton

SCARSDALE, N.Y., April 16 (AP).—Dorothy Dalton, 79, star of the silent screen and wife of the late producer Arthur Hammerstein, died Friday at her home here. Miss Dalton played opposite Rudolph Valentino in "Moran of the Lady Letty," and starred in such other films as "The Flame of the Yukon" and "The Vagabond Prince."

She acted infrequently after her marriage to Mr. Hammerstein in 1924 but appeared on Broadway in "The Country Wife" in 1931.

Chick Wergles

YONKERS, N.Y., April 16 (UPI).—Chick Wergles, 81, a veteran sports publicist and one-time manager of boxing champions Rocky Marciano and Beau Jack, died here yesterday. Mr. Wergles had collapsed in the parking lot of Yonkers Raceway, where he was a public relations assistant. He had been the first public relations director of the New York Football Giants and had publicized the Brooklyn Dodgers and Madison Square Garden basketball.

Earl of Sefton

LONDON, April 16 (AP).—The Earl of Sefton, 73, a landowner whose property included Aintree's Grand National steeplechase course, died Thursday.

The seventh earl had no children and there is no heir to the earldom, created in 1771.

A steward of the Jockey Club, which rules Britain's horse racing, the earl sold the Grand National course for tax reasons in 1949 and then fought a long, successful court action against the new owners' proposal to abandon racing at Aintree and redevelop it for property development.

Adm. Charles Miller

WASHINGTON, April 16 (UPI).—Retired Navy Rear Adm. Charles H. Miller, 76, who helped plan the D-Day invasion during World War II, died Wednesday after suffering a heart attack at Georgetown University Hospital.

Adm. Miller enlisted in the Navy in 1917 and retired in 1950. During his career, he served various tours of duty as a line officer and on oceanographic and amphibious vessels. He also was assistant naval attaché in Brazil during the early war years.

As operations officer on the staff of the commander of the 16th Amphibious Force, Adm. Miller helped plan the June 6, 1944, Normandy assault. That same year, he took command of the Arcturion, an attack cargo ship that supported the invasion of Okinawa in April, 1945, and transported supplies and troops to China.

Adm. Miller was awarded the Legion of Merit, the Croix de Guerre and many other citations.

Canary Paratroop Toll 13

LAS PALMAS, Canary Islands, April 16 (Reuters).—A Spanish paratrooper injured in a training accident last Tuesday died here Friday, bringing the death toll in the incident to 13, the army announced. A freak fall hit 128 paratroopers when landing on the neighboring Atlantic island of Fuerteventura. The remaining 60 injured were reported to be recovering.



FACES IN THE CROWD—Prince Edward, second son of Britain's Queen Elizabeth (with binoculars), Princess Margaret and her two children, Viscount Linley and Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones, watching cross-section at Brompton horse trials Sunday.

Iran Quake Toll Climbs; 5,000 Dead

TEHRAN, April 16 (AP).—The toll from Monday's earthquake in South Iran announced yesterday set casualties at 5,044 dead, 1,236 seriously injured, and 3,714 homes totally ruined.

The Shah and Empress Farah, accompanied by Premier Amir Abbas Hoveida, landed at the devastated village of Qer yesterday, where the Army's assistant commander, Gen. Ahmad Yousefi, reported that of 5,044 persons believed dead in the disaster, 3,072 bodies had been recovered.

Gen. Yousefi also said that, of 109 villages hit by the earthquake, 53 had been totally leveled.

Previous death-toll estimates were 4,000.

Rescue Workers Die

More tremors rocked the devastated areas of Qer and Karzin and at least three rescue workers were reported killed since late Friday night.

Officials reported earthquakes Friday night at Kashmar and surrounding villages, where more than 11,000 persons lost their lives in a 1968 disaster. No casualties or damages were reported in Kashmar.

In his survey of the devastated region, Premier Hoveida ordered the completion of a landing strip at Qer to enable C-130 transport planes to move in supplies within 48 hours.

Mr. Hoveida also launched the construction of 4,000 homes for some 20,000 victims who have lost their homes in the disaster.

Austrian Earthquake

VIENNA, April 16 (AP).—An earthquake lasting several seconds and measuring 5.5 points on the 12-point Mercalli-Sieberg scale hit Vienna and parts of eastern Austria today but caused no serious damage or injuries.

Fire departments were confronted with a flurry of telephone calls reporting damaged chimneys and roofs, however.

The meteorological institute here said the epicenter of the quake was in the Semmering area, some 100 kilometers south of Vienna.

A smaller tremor was felt around noon, about an hour after the first quake.

In Budapest, it was reported that the tremors were also felt in western Hungary, around Sopron and Szombathely, but caused minor damage.

Pompidou Ends Visit, Pledges Aid to Discontented Lorraine

By Henry Giniger

METZ, France, April 16 (NYT).—President Georges Pompidou returned to Paris last night after three days of nationwide peacetime in France's most worried and discontented province.

Lorraine, conquered and ruled by Germany for almost half a century, got assurances from the president that it would be helped to meet a different threat—direct economic competition from a more dynamic neighbor across the border.

Mr. Pompidou delivered 23 speeches in farm, factory and mining towns as well as Lorraine's two rival capitals, Metz and Nancy. In all of them there was the same message—a promise of help in return for faith in France at the moment the country was entering a higher and more competitive European community.

It will be a Europe of sovereign nations, the president made clear. Here in Metz he declared: "Europe could be for France an excuse for her own renunciation, a way of turning over to others the power of decision over our fate and our future. We do not want this kind of Europe. We want France to enter Europe as a nation, and a strong and prosperous nation, capable of defending its interests and of placing on it its stamp."

In Nancy, as elsewhere, he exhorted his compatriots to cast aside their doubts and pessimism: "Have confidence in yourselves and confidence in the motherland. France needs you as you need France. Let worthy yield to hope and Lorraine's tenacity and patriotism win out once again."

The president took some risk in choosing Lorraine for an official visit. His aides protested to be satisfied with the results partly on the grounds that it could

Illinois Jail Guards Seized and Released

PONTIAC, Ill., April 16 (AP).—Protesting inmates at Pontiac State Penitentiary seized four guards as hostages but released them unharmed yesterday and returned to their cells after a one-and-a-half-hour meeting with a state prison official and a newsman.

Spokesmen for the protesting inmates aired grievances about food, lack of sanitation facilities, absence of grievance procedures and inadequate medical treatment.

They said they had no intention of harming the guards.

Pilot Missing; Soldier Killed

Tanzania Shoots Down Plane; Portuguese Bombers Retaliate

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, April 16 (Reuters).—Portuguese jets have attacked a border village in southern Tanzania, a government spokesman said here tonight, after Tanzanian anti-aircraft guns shot down a Portuguese plane on the Tanzanian side of the Rovuma River, which marks the frontier.

A Portuguese military communiqué issued in Lourenço Marques, Mozambique, confirmed that Tanzania's anti-aircraft artillery shot down a Portuguese military plane patrolling the northern frontier, the Associated Press reported from Lisbon.

The communiqué said the plane, piloted by Capt. Hugo Ventura, was downed in the Cabo Delgado district of Mozambique. Both pilot and plane disappeared in the waters of the Rovuma river, it said.

Tanzania accused the Portuguese authorities in Mozambique of a bombing raid by 13 aircraft on the village of Kilaya Friday, subsequent to the downing of the Portuguese plane.

One Tanzanian soldier was killed and another wounded, according to an official statement.

The Tanzanian spokesman later said two Portuguese jets from Mozambique again flew over the village of Kilaya, 270 miles south of here, for two hours yesterday. An attack by one of them caused no damage or casualties, he said.

Today Tanzania warned Portugal it will not spare any measures to defend its territorial integrity.

A Foreign Ministry statement published here also said no Portuguese action will deter Tanzania from continuing its support to liberation movements fighting in Portugal's African territories.

There have been frequent reports in the past of border violations by Portuguese planes, some of them dropping leaflets calling on guerrilla forces with base camps in Tanzania to surrender.

Uganda Backs Tanzania
KAMPALA, Uganda, April 16 (Reuters).—Uganda's President Idi Amin last night offered Tanzania "every possible assistance" in defending itself against violence.

He described the situation in South Africa as "extremely explosive" but said that he doubted there could be organized resistance to the government's racial policies.

"The security police are too effective for that," he said. "What I am afraid of are sporadic outbursts" that could lead to "the most awful carnage."

The dean was met at the airport by a lay assistant to the archbishop of Canterbury and a small crowd of well-wishers. He hoped to see the archbishop this week to discuss his future. "I intend to remain a priest," he said.

Trade Fair Opens In South China
TOKYO, April 16 (AP).—A "record number" of foreign visitors from more than 50 countries is expected to visit a Chinese trade commodities fair that opened yesterday in Kwangchow, South China.

However, the Peking news agency, in reporting the opening ceremony of the spring fair, did not disclose the precise number of foreign visitors. The Chinese expect to attend the fair before it closes on May 15.

Non-Communist reports said that, for the first time since the trade fair began in 1951, Americans were being allowed to visit it. At least six Americans went to Kwangchow from Hong Kong last week to attend the opening ceremony.

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*The first and only watch worn on the moon.
An absolutely standard Omega Speedmaster,
equipped with the extra-long strap
that is necessary if the watch is to be worn
over the astronaut suit.*

Most watches are tested before they leave the factory where they were built; but only a few ever achieved the distinction of being tested by NASA. Of these few, only one watch survived to face the most awesome challenge of all: the test of the moon. This unique watch is the Omega Speedmaster, a production-line chronograph which is now standard equipment for all American astronauts.

The first test

The first test was the worst: all Omega instrument watches are put through factory tests far tougher than any they will meet in use. All Omega waterproof watches, like the Speedmaster, are put through special pressure tanks. Inside these tanks, watches are put under pressures ranging from 25 atmospheres to a vacuum of -700 mm of mercury, this change taking place in a few moments. The effect is that of a leap from 800 ft. below the sea to twice the height of Mt. Everest; and this leap is repeated for hours on end.

The test to destruction

In 1965, NASA bought ten absolutely standard chronographs, of ten leading brands, and proceeded to destroy them. The watches were subjected to instant temperature changes from -18° C to +93° C; endless hours in vacuum chambers; intense ultra-violet radiation; shattering acceleration to 20 g, and equally sudden plunges below the sea.

The purpose of this exercise in malevolence was known only to NASA; they needed a watch to send into space. And when a spacecraft is built

with a reliability factor of 99.9999%, a watch has to be good to live up to it. The Omega Speedmaster was the only watch to survive this test to destruction, and with Apollo 16 has completed its 44th space mission and its 5th landing on the moon.

The last test

After NASA had tried and failed to interrupt the even beat of the Speedmaster, only one test remained. The test of space. And no one really knew what space would do to a man, let alone his watch. The Speedmaster survived, triumphantly; survived the unnerving acceleration, survived the weightlessness, survived a 500,000 mile journey into space, survived the intense radiation.

The Speedmaster is a vital part of the equipment of every Apollo craft, and at no time did it prove its worth more than on the almost fatal mission of Apollo 13, when the astronauts were forced to depend upon their watches to time the firing of the re-entry rockets.

Now the potential buyer of a Speedmaster is quite certainly not an astronaut; but it's good to know that built into every Omega is the expertise, the painstaking craftsmanship, the sheer reliability that is an integral part of the watch the astronauts wear. The most tested watch in the world.



*Upright, the Omega Speedmaster Professional, the watch worn by all American astronauts; identical to that you can find in any Omega dealer's.
In stainless steel.
Horizontal, the Omega Speedmaster Professional Mark II;
the moon watch in a streamlined case. In stainless steel.*

Ω
OMEGA

To Avert Heart Irregularities

Spacemen Given Doses of Potassium

By Stuart Auerbach
CAPE KENNEDY, Fla., April 16 (UPI)—The Apollo-16 astronauts will eat especially enriched food in an attempt to prevent the irregular heart rhythms that affected the Apollo-15 crew.

They will also carry powerful heart medicines, including one of the drugs used to keep President Dwight D. Eisenhower alive when his heart went into the uncontrolled beating that eventually caused his death.

Dr. Charles A. Berry, the astronauts' doctor, said yesterday on the eve of Apollo-16's launch from the Kennedy Space Center here that he believed the potassium-enriched food given to the astronauts will keep their hearts beating regularly.

But if it does not, he acknowledged in an interview, man's

ability to work in space and on the moon will be limited. If the Apollo-16 crew suffer heart irregularities, he said, "they'll have to cut down on their activities."

Hard Moon Work

Col. David R. Scott and Lt. Col. James B. Irwin, who worked harder on the moon than any other crew, both suffered from heart irregularities on their way back to earth. Space officials did not reveal this until days after they had returned to earth.

In both cases, Dr. Berry said, the abnormal heart rhythms were caused by the amount of potassium they lost while they were working on the moon and on their return to the command module.

The balance between sodium and potassium in the cells of the heart muscle keep it beating regularly, but the body throws out potassium normally in its attempt to adjust to the weightlessness of space. In addition, hard work and fatigue contributed to Col. Scott's and Col. Irwin's potassium loss.

Dr. Berry said that he first noticed a few isolated premature heart beats from Col. Irwin when he was working hard on the moon. Later, when they were getting ready to lift off the moon, Col. Irwin felt a series of 10 irregular beats.

Problem for Irwin

Three hours' work transferring moon rocks from the lunar module to the command module further fatigued the lunar explorer and caused Col. Irwin to suffer another series of irregular heart beats (called arrhythmias).

Col. Scott's attack occurred just before splashdown. Dr. Berry said that he had been taking aspirin, which helped to increase the potassium loss, every four hours for shoulder pain without notifying the flight surgeons as mission rules require.

"That won't happen again," Dr. Berry promised.

He also predicted that the Apollo-16 astronauts, Charles M. Duke, John W. Young and Thomas K. Mattingly, will get through the 12-day flight without any heart irregularities as a result of special precautions space doctors have taken.

These included loading the crew up with as much potassium as the body can hold before today's liftoff and stocking special potassium-enriched food and snacks on the spacecraft.

Just in case, however, Dr. Berry added three powerful heart drugs to the crew's medical kit; these are procainamide capsules and lidocaine and atropine.

injections. Dr. Berry said that he doubts he will prescribe their use, but decided he would have been remiss if he had not provided them.

Closer Monitoring

Besides the extra drugs, surgeons on the ground will be keeping closer track of the Apollo-16 crew than ever before. Using a correlation between heart rhythms, as measured by the electrocardiograph radioed from the spacecraft to earth, and brain wave measurements made on earth, the doctors will be able to tell how soundly the crew is sleeping.

The doctors will also keep accurate track of the crew's urine output to make sure the astronauts do not lose too much potassium and will compare their heart size when they return with X-rays taken before liftoff.



John W. Young



Thomas K. Mattingly



Charles M. Duke

Apollo Blasts Off From Earth; First Trip to Moon Mountains

(Continued from Page 1)

They will explore a six-mile stretch of highland moon terrain for three days, then rejoin Comdr. Mattingly in the mother spaceship and return to earth.

The part of the moon the astronauts will be on is located in the lower right-hand quarter of the moon as seen from the earth.

Although three-fourths of the moon surface is composed of mountainous highlands, this is the first time man has landed on one of them or explored them.

"It's sort of like landing on top of the Andes instead of in the Sahara desert," Comdr. Young said describing the difference in Apollo-16's moon landing.

Moon's Evolution

The object of the 12-day mission is to examine the highlands and identify the rock formations there. Scientists hope the information will help them better trace and understand the evolution of the moon.

Yesterday the three astronauts

took the day off to be with their families. Friday, two of them, Comdr. Young and Comdr. Mattingly, went for a joy ride in the air during the afternoon in a sleek white T-38 jet trainer.

Comdr. Mattingly's wife is in Houston expecting their first child this spring.

The 5,000-man team that launched Apollo-16 was buoyed by the announcement that the Kennedy Space Center has been selected as the initial base for the next-generation spaceship, the space-shuttle rocket plane.

Kurt H. Debus, center director, said this decision saves the base and means it has a long-term future. The jobs of key members of the ground crew appear secure for years.

Avalanche Warning
DAVOS, Switzerland, April 16 (Reuters)—The Swiss Avalanche Institute here warned today of the danger of avalanches in the Alps of central Switzerland where 30 to 50 centimeters of snow has fallen in the past few days.

For Tactical Use

U.S. Considers Deployment Of Smaller A-Arms in Europe

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, April 16 (UPI)—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird has disclosed that the Nixon administration is considering deploying smaller, cleaner, tactical nuclear weapons in Western Europe.

Mr. Laird said in a recent interview that if, as expected, the United States and the Soviet Union agreed during President Nixon's Moscow visit next month on strategic arms limitations, both the tactical nuclear weapons and conventional land, air and sea forces assigned to defend Western Europe would take on greater importance.

Many other senior officials in the administration believe that a freeze of the current strategic balance makes it necessary for the United States to strengthen its tactical defenses in Europe to make them a more credible war-deterrent.

One approach gaining momentum within the administration calls for the smaller, cleaner tactical nuclear weapons and new doctrines to strictly control their use.

Close to Decision

Knowledgeable officials say that laboratories working for the Atomic Energy Commission and the Pentagon are developing technology that would permit a decision to field, within a few years, improved tactical nuclear weapons designed to localize damage to the immediate target area.

"That's probably what you have to do," Mr. Laird said. "You have to move in that direction." But he said that no decision had yet been made to deploy a new generation of such weapons. For nearly a decade, a debate has been under way largely behind the scenes, over whether the United States should stay with, or fundamentally change, the stockpile of more than 7,000 relatively large and "dirty" tactical nuclear weapons deployed in Western Europe.

The weapons are classed as tactical not because all are smaller than strategic weapons but because they are intended for use in the battlefield area rather than against targets in the enemy's homeland.

Many Small Arms

While some of these arms are relatively small, such as artillery shells and atomic demolition devices that are said to have an explosive force equivalent to less than 1,000 tons of TNT, some are larger.

For example, bombs to be carried by F-4 and F-111 fighter-bombers in Europe are said to be equivalent to about 100,000 tons of TNT.

That is five times the explosive force of the atomic weapons that devastated Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and roughly twice the force of each of the 10 to 14 warheads carried by a Soviet submarine-launched strategic missile.

Tactical nuclear weapons were first deployed in Europe two decades ago, when the United States had a virtual monopoly, as a counter to superior Soviet conventional strength in Eastern Europe.

But as the Russians built up a large force of similar weapons,

the rationale behind the American nuclear systems changed. The new rationale was that the role of the American systems was to deter a nuclear attack by the Russians and also inhibit a large-scale non-nuclear attack, which might well trigger, at some point, a tactical nuclear counterattack from the West.

High-Level Dispute

Throughout the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, officials resisted the development of markedly cleaner weapons for fear that these might be considered more permissible to use if conventional war broke out. The use of even a few tactical nuclear weapons, many officials during this period argued, could easily lead to an all-out strategic nuclear exchange between Russia and the United States.

Some officials in the Nixon administration continue to hold to this view. But the prevailing attitude has been different. About \$10 million to \$30 million a year has been devoted to research and development on a variety of smaller, cleaner weapons, including so-called "suppressed-radiation" weapons.

Administration planners who favor deployment of a new generation of tactical weapons say that these must not be seen as constituting a replacement for conventional ground and air forces, but as a supplement.

Most of these officials expect conventional forces to diminish, either through mutual reduction agreements with the Russians or unilaterally in Western Europe as a result of domestic political and budgetary pressures throughout the Atlantic Alliance. But they are studying several options for improving diminished forces. Being considered are smaller divisions featuring greater use of anti-tank weapons, helicopters and a variety of electronic sensors.

Greek Professor Is Let Out of Jail For Poor Health

ATHENS, April 16 (AP)—Greek Prof. George Mangakias, 58, was unexpectedly released from prison yesterday while serving an 18-year prison term for sedition and flew off to West Germany accompanied by his wife in a West German Air Force plane, reliable sources said last night.

His lawyer and cousin, also named George Mangakias, said the professor had left "to teach at German universities."

A three-member misdemeanor court interrupted his long prison sentence for eight months for health reasons yesterday. Prof. Mangakias, in his petition to the court, claimed he was suffering from an eye ailment and would go blind if he remained in prison.

It was believed that West German authorities pressed the Army-based Athens government for Prof. Mangakias's release and to permit his departure from Greece. He can reply to stay out of prison after the eight months on the same health reasons.

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McDivitt to Quit As Apollo Chief

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla., April 16 (UPI)—Brig. Gen. James A. McDivitt of the Air Force, the former astronaut, said yesterday that Apollo-16 would be his final mission as manager of the Apollo spacecraft program.

Gen. McDivitt said that he has not decided on his future plans or whether he will remain with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. He indicated that he was resigning the post after this mission to have more time to devote to his family.

The space agency said that no successor has been selected. The last Apollo moon flight is scheduled for this December, but Apollo spacecraft will also be used to ferry crews to the sky-lab experimental space station next year.

2 Lebanon Areas Start Phased Vote

BEIRUT, April 16 (Reuters)—Strict security measures were in force today as people in two areas of Lebanon voted in the first stage of a three-phase general election for the country's single-chamber 99-seat parliament.

Six hours after polling opened this morning, the turnout in Beirut was estimated at between 20 and 30 percent while at Tripoli, in north Lebanon—the second area voting today—more than half those eligible had cast their votes.

The election is being held in three phases to enable the government to concentrate its security forces in specific areas to prevent disorder, election rigging or public buying of votes.

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SPAIN FOR TOURISTS — So Very Much to Offer

MADRID—Tourism is to Spain what General Motors is to the U.S. economy, and Spain is now trying to diversify its tourism so that it can appeal to all pocketbooks and tastes.

While sun and sea remain Spain's biggest single industry, the planners in the Ministry of Tourism are fast adding golf courses and ski resorts, and reminding visitors that there are great cultural attractions, natural beauty, and wild birds and animals to keep the tourists coming and spending.

"We want Spain to be the complete tourist country," said a ministry official. "We've got not only sun and sea, but everything."

To prepare for this year's expected rush of visitors from all over, more than 50,000 new hotel beds have been added to the more than 750,000 available in 1971, when a record number of 28,000,000 visitors flocked to Spain. They spent more than \$2,000,000,000, and jammed hotels, roads, bullfight rings, golf courses, beaches, and swimming pools along the southern coastline with the catchy Madras Avenue names—Costa Brava, Costa del Azahar, Costa Blanca, Costa del Sol and Costa de la Luz.

Tiny Ibiza island, a flock in the Mediterranean with a normal population of 40,000, hopes to top last year's record number of visitors. To take care of them, nine new hotels have gone up. The owners say they are booked solid for the summer. They deny, however, that the boom was helped by Clifford Irving and all the publicity the island received as a result of his fake biography of American billionaire Howard Hughes.

Massive Playground

Spanish promoters, often with foreign capital, are betting that the sun and sea hotel boom is only the beginning of what could become a massive, year-round playground catering to all tastes and all budgets. So they have set out to capture the golfer, the skier, the tennis player, the hunter, the mountain-climber, the amateur archaeologist and the cultural buff.

Apart from two magnificent golf courses, at Soto Grande, near Gibraltar, and at La Manga, in Murcia, there are 38 golf clubs in Spain. One of them is at Nueva Andalucia, an ambitious tourist development which includes a marina, apartment houses, hotels, and cottages, west of Malaga. Soto Grande also has a tennis hotel, a beach, a bullring, and superb trails for those who prefer to ride horses. Prices, when compared with other countries, are not high.

Although most people don't

think of Spain as a place to ski, it is, after Switzerland, the second most mountainous country in Europe. And Spain is rapidly developing into a skiing country where the prices are not staggering, and where the trails—except for Navacerrada, less than 40 miles from Madrid—are not jammed. There are, as of now, 17 major ski stations in Spain. La Molina and Nuri are right near Barcelona, in the Pyrenees.

The hardy who like to combine swimming with skiing can do so on the Costa del Sol. They can drive to the Sierra Nevada, less than 50 miles, and ski after a dip in the Mediterranean.

All these resorts are equipped with lifts, and other facilities, and the night-life swings.

For the expert hunter, Spain is a sort of paradise of game birds, deer, wild boar, and, for those who want to pay, wild boars. Many Americans are known to sign up for a week of splendid shooting for \$3,000.

Old Civilizations

Few countries offer such varied relics of old civilizations as Spain—Phoenician, Greek and Roman; add to them the Moors and the Jews, and mix it with the feudal and a whole range of Roman Catholic churches. A mobile tourist who wants to take the time can have a splendid go at quiet communication with the past. He can stay in paradises, government-restored ancient homes and albergues (village inns) run by the Ministry of Tourism, which are often houses in refurbished grand old relics—like San Francisco in Granada, and Los Reyes Catolicos, way up north, in Santiago de Compostela. There are many others, clearly marked on maps and tourist guides. It's best, however, to phone ahead, because they offer good value and are often booked far in advance.

The ministry is giving its parades an added gourmet bid for the tourist. It is sponsoring period dinners which recreate menus of bygone eras. In Alcalá de Henares, the old university town near Madrid, there is a weekly dinner done in the manner of Miguel de Cervantes, the author of "Don Quixote." Not only do diners eat a 16th-century meal which includes eggs fried in honey, but they see a show depicting the bawdy student life based on the writings of Cervantes.

Similar meals based on Spanish history, and historical figures, are weekly events in Peniscola, in Toledo, and in other paradises and albergues. They are not cheap, however, and can cost more than \$20 a person.

Madrid itself offers a great base for the tourist. He can go to Toledo, Segovia, Aranjuez, and commune with the past, and, in

between, go to El Prado Museum, where Goya and Velasquez shine. He can also visit countless art galleries. The hotels, from the old Ritz, and the Palace, to the new Mella Castilla and Euro-building, rank among the finest in Europe. And the prices are more than reasonable for the quality of the service.

North of Spain

The north of Spain, the Basque country, Asturias, and Galicia, has gotten little publicity in the years of the southern boom, but they remain splendid resorts, with some of the finest seafood in the world, especially in Galicia. The beaches are braver, and they

are not so crowded as in the south, where Toremolinos is like Miami Beach with overtones of Blackpool and St. Tropez.

Then there are caves, like Altamira, in Santander, and mountains to climb, and countless streams in which to fish for trout. Salmon fishing, once among the best in the world, has declined because of pollution in the rivers of Galicia, but conservation groups are prodding the government to do something to save the salmon. Fishing and hunting licenses are a must, and should be acquired before venturing out with a rod or with a gun.

To make things easy for the tourist, the Ministry of Information has a tremendous array of guidebooks and pamphlets. It also has a listing of all the hotel

facilities in Spain complete with price-lists, and type of accommodation. All hotels are graded, from one to five stars. The most luxurious, naturally, have the most stars.

For the aficionado, Spain still sells its trademark folklore, bullfighting and flamenco, and the renowned fiestas like the ones at Seville, now in progress, San Fermín, in Pamplona, and San Isidro, in Madrid. But the tourist planners are banking less and less on these as selling points.

"The Hemingway era is over," said a ministry official, referring to the American writer who did so much to promote Spain in his work. "We are now a sophisticated country looking for tourists who want more than bulls and guitar sounds."

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Current offers of Nueva Andalucia include Puerto José Banús

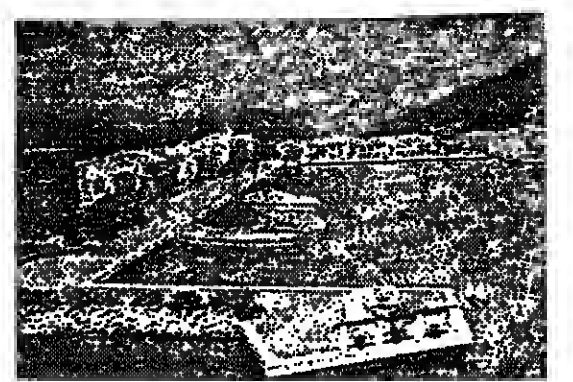
Nueva Andalucia's superb yacht harbour, considered by many to be the finest and most modern in the Mediterranean. A Port of Entry with every facility. 918 berths of varying size all with water, electricity and telephone and a superb safe anchorage at prices from \$4,000 to \$50,000.

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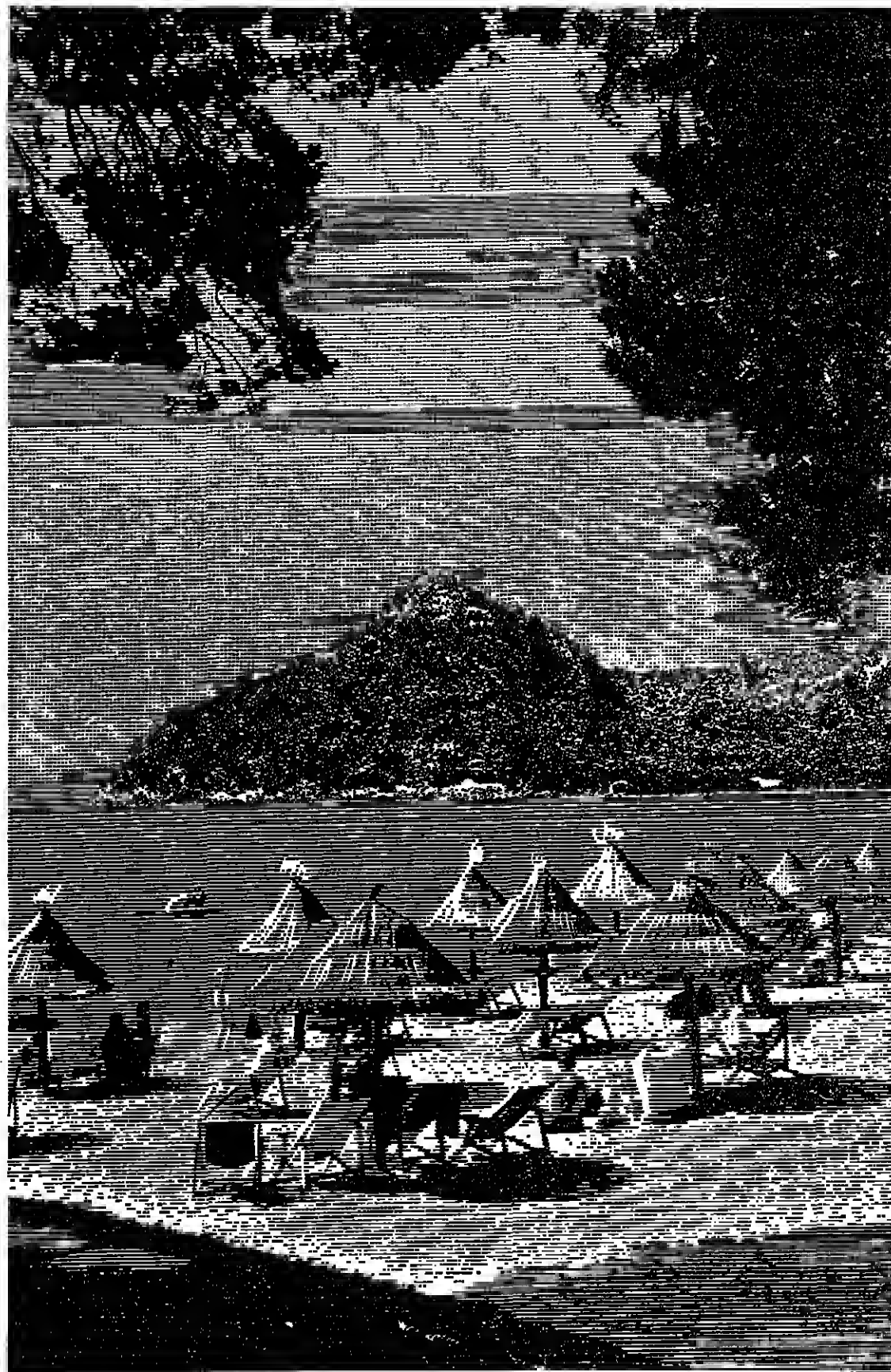
New Garden Apartments
will shortly be available in groups of 20/22 flats on their own shared grounds, with private swimming pool, 2 rooms, kitchen, bathroom and large balcony or patio at prices from \$18,000. These delightful properties have been amongst the most popular on offer on this coast. Future projects include new, modern-style and close-to-beach luxury apartments expected to be on offer during 1972 at prices from about \$25,000.

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An Interview With Hussein

By Marilyn Berger

PALESTINE, Feb. 17 (UPI).—King Hussein of Jordan said here that he would not be drawn into another war with Israel because any repeat of the 1967 "disaster" would mean the destruction of the Arab world.

The king, in an interview at his waterfront retreat along Florida's east coast, was asked what he would do if Egypt were to carry out threats to go to war.

"I will never be drawn into anything unless one and one make two," he replied. King Hussein, who has spoken frequently of Israeli military superiority, said, "Any move that Jordan makes in the future, so long as I am in a position of responsibility, whether political or military or in any other sphere, will only be taken after deep study and after we are sure it is the right course."

"So if going to war is futile, we will not go to war. Armed struggle is the last resort that could be adopted."

No New Disaster

King Hussein, acting in accordance with a mutual defense treaty that he signed with Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser in 1967, joined in the battle against Israel that same year. Reminded of this, he said:

"In 1967, we knew we were walking into a disaster... I think any fresh disaster of that magnitude would mean the destruction of the Arab world. Others may say they are ready to sacrifice that many lives to reach a particular goal. If I were to say that, I think I should be the first to make the sacrifice. But life is dear and to waste it futilely, I cannot see myself doing or contributing to."

While it was understood that King Hussein had privately told U.S. officials that he had no intention of going to war again with Israel, this was believed to be his first public statement to that effect.

King Hussein was the only Arab chief of state to become directly involved with military action during the six-day war in June, 1967. Following the war, Israeli spokesmen said that the bravery of King Hussein and his soldiers, in contrast to the actions of the troops of other Arab nations, "We don't want war," King Hussein said. "We want peace... a lasting peace that will not be contested by generations that follow us."

He said that Jordan always had been ready to make such a peace. Of all the problems in the Middle East, the king said, the most difficult are between Jordan and Israel.

Little Israeli Aid

"If there were solutions acceptable to Jordan, it would simplify things for the others... But Israel has not given us much up to now to make us feel encouraged that there will be a day of peace, lasting peace," he said.

King Hussein spoke with considerable regret about Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's move to break diplomatic relations with Jordan. "I can't understand it... I was extremely surprised," he said. "I consider it bad not only for Jordan but for the Arab cause."

He added that relations between Egypt and Jordan had been bad for some time so that the formal break meant little. The relations, he said, have been declining from the time Egypt started drifting toward an independent political position, contrary to what existed in June, 1967. Egypt's acceptance of the proposals for a Middle East settlement made by Secretary of State William F. Rogers without total coordination with Jordan caused the first break that grew with the passage of time.

"Part of the tragedy of Sadat is he is interested in being a greater person than Nasser..."

In 1967 we knew we were walking into a disaster... any fresh disaster of that magnitude would mean the destruction of the Arab world...



He is fighting Nasser's ghost," King Hussein said.

When he leaves the United States, King Hussein said, he may stop in London, Paris and Moscow. King Hussein, who has written and spoken extensively against Communist penetration in the Middle East, said that he hoped in Moscow to renew contact and explain his position. He said, however, that there are no firm plans for a visit.

The king said that even greater than his concern about Soviet influence in the Middle East or the impact of any major power, is his concern about the constant "deterioration" of the Arab world. He said that this was partly because of the failure to solve the Palestine problem.

"Governments," he said, "have not been able to give the people a feeling of pride or attachment or progress that Palestine the people, or the clarity of objectives that helps them move forward."

In the past, King Hussein has written about political immaturity and irresponsibility of Arab leaders. In the interview, however, he said, "There is no political immaturity among the intellectual class, which will eventually have a major say in what is happening."

While the king expressed some guarded optimism about the future of the Arab world, the problems of the present create dangers for himself and for his country.

King Hussein, whose grandfather was assassinated, has been the frequent target of assassins. Just last week, Palestinian leaders developed plans for his overthrow. As he spoke, sitting at a swimming pool near a spacious Spanish-style villa, U.S. Secret Service men patrolled the beach wall and all entries. Coast Guard vessels occasionally sailed along the coast.

The king said that he remained convinced that his plan for a federated Arab state, providing a Palestinian homeland within the Jordanian government, remains the best hope for the future after a peace settlement is arranged.

Although extremists oppose it, he said, "It was not something that came out of the blue. It was discussed for a long time and will meet the expectations of the overwhelming majority of Palestinians."

Dangerous to All

Reminded that it is the Palestinian extremists who have threatened his life, he said, "they are dangerous, but dangerous to the cause of the Palestinians as much as anything else. They give an image of blackness of planes... and embers of money and this is far from what the real Palestinians are."

Asked why the Israelis reacted so violently to his plan, despite prior contacts—which he said were "indirect"—King Hussein said: "For the simple reason that the Israelis have always acted as a result of planning and have anticipated Arab moves. This is the first time that they were faced with a different situation where we presented a plan and did not merely react to them. This caught them off guard."

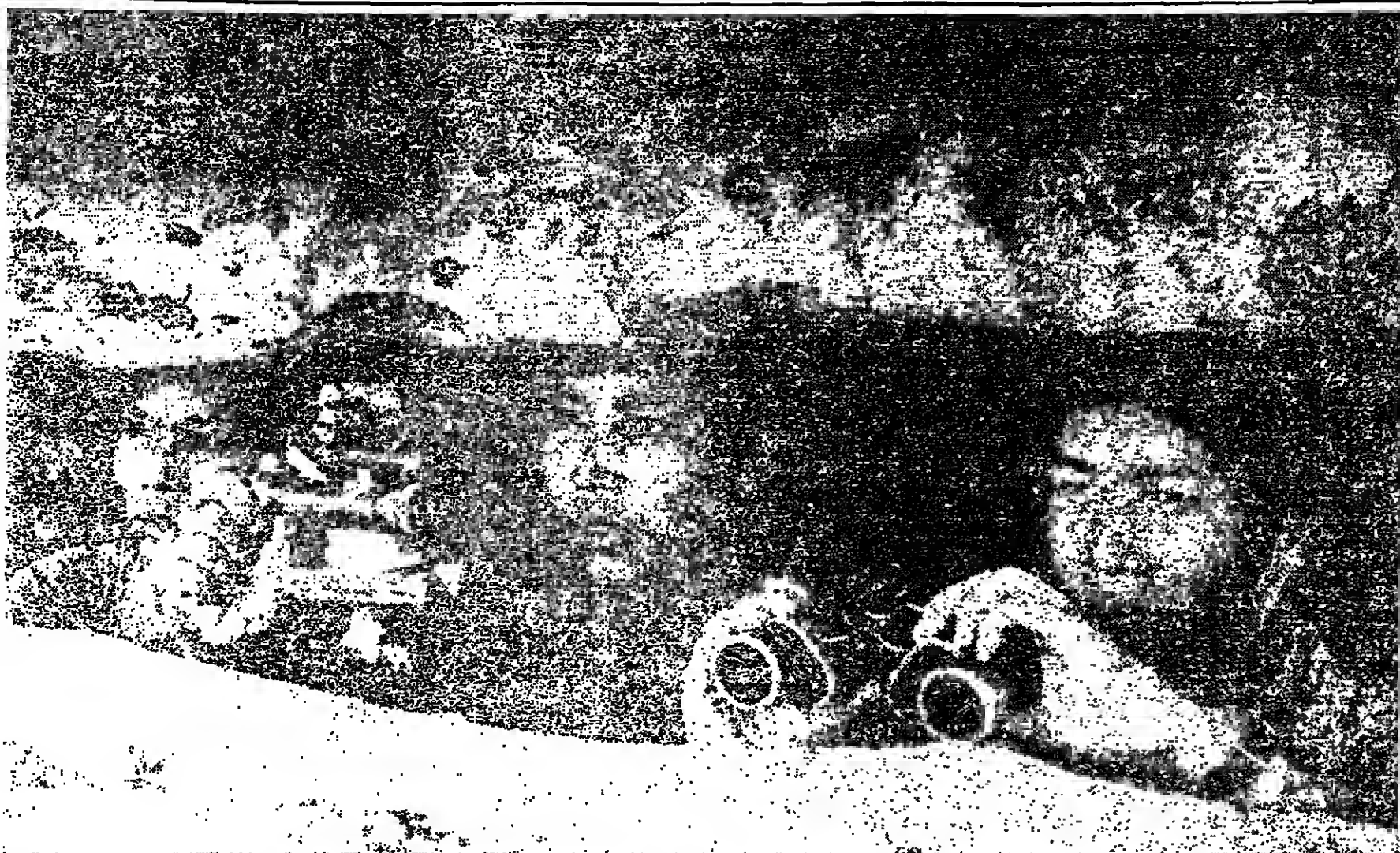
As for Jordanian contacts with the Israelis, King Hussein said, "It is in the nature of things on the ground. Our people meet them."

"It is important to try to understand people whether they agree with you or oppose you," he said. "But the positions are so far apart at this stage and have been."

King Hussein stressed that his plan was for the future. Contacts between Israel and Jordan are increasing. He acknowledged that plans are now under way to allow tourists to pass freely between Jordan and Israel. There also seems to be growing trade.

When asked whether, in the absence of a peace treaty, such trade would be a bad thing, King Hussein gave a pragmatic answer. He looked up, smiled, and asked simply, "Bad to sell our crops?"

Are Israel and Jordan moving toward a de facto peace? "Time will tell," the king replied.



The North Vietnamese Fighting Man: a Portrait

By George McArthur

SAIGON.—The average North Vietnamese soldier is a farm-boy draftee with less than five years education. His monthly salary will buy him 12 bottles of beer—if he can find the beer.

While campaigning in South Vietnam he gets a monthly allowance of two postage stamps. Since it takes six months to two years to get a reply, he doesn't write home very much.

Over the long years of the Vietnam war he has proved time and again that he is a superb soldier.

The propaganda machine of Hanoi would also make him out to be a faultless hero marching off to war with the teachings of Ho Chi Minh burned into his soul.

But he is also quite capable of throwing a blanket over his sergeant and beating him up. He will go over the hill on occasion and wind up in a penal battalion.

He also most likely knows how to operate within the system—for example, how to scrounge extra rations. He resents city boys who know how to beat the draft. He joins "bull" sessions where heardous opinions are sometimes exchanged—such as the fact that his commander in chief, Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap, keeps a mistress in Hanoi.

In short, the North Vietnamese Army is not a monolithic Communist marching society.

Soldiers Talk

Despite the North Vietnamese concern for secrecy and the closed nature of Hanoi's society, over the years much information has emerged. Thousands of prisoners have been interrogated on the battlefield. Several hundred North Vietnamese have defected and talk freely in China-Hoi Open Arms centers. Organizational charts and training pamphlets have been captured. Intelligence specialists pick at every word in the official army newspaper, Quan Doi Nhan Dan (People's Army). Hanoi radio drops tidbits and sometimes carries major speeches on military matters by people such as Gen. Giap, who occasionally writes under a

pseudonym, but everyone gets the message.

In fact, the army is virtually the image of Gen. Giap, the former schoolteacher and mentor of Dien Bien Phu who has been its only commander (backed by little known Gen. Van Tien Dung who sits on the Communist party military committee and by Gen. Song Hao who appears to be the army's senior political commissar).

Though he is a brilliant tactician, Gen. Giap's unmistakable trademark is the use of mass assaults. An American Army publication contains a telling quote attributed to Gen. Giap after the battle of Dien Bien Phu. He was asked how many troops he had been prepared to lose and he replied, "All of them."

Vital Experts

Yet Gen. Giap's army, even with its modern Soviet and Chinese weapons, still retains the guerrilla stamp. Its trainees are often formed in small 12-man groups that move or less roam the countryside, bulleting in villages and private homes.

The annual anniversary celebrations also mark the army's guerrilla beginnings. The date of birth was put at December 21, 1944 when a 34-man platoon clashed with the French.

The army as it now exists, however, took shape in 1964 and 1965 when the mass infiltration into the South was decided. To maintain that policy a training program is now geared to turn out about 250,000 men per year. Since 12 of Hanoi's 14 infantry divisions are now in Cambodia, Laos or South Vietnam, new recruits or draftees are almost certain to end up in combat. A few hundred will be pulled out for pilot training in Russia or for specialized armored forces training in China.

Though great efforts are being made to upgrade the skills of the North Vietnamese Army, Russian and Chinese technical experts are still vital. Intelligence experts believe at least 2,000 Russians are helping the North Vietnamese operate the sophisticated SAM missiles that are a major element in Hanoi's air defenses. The Chinese are probably less numerous than the Russians, but no one

appears to have a reliable estimate.

Though it remains overwhelmingly an infantry force, the army has expanded as fast as possible in other areas, not only in standard things such as artillery and armor but also in sophisticated fields like radio monitoring, radar operations, pipeline operations, map making and almost all other fields that are concerns of any modern army.

Though it is obviously a dominant force in North Vietnam, the army remains firmly under the control of the Communist party.

Political officers serve at every level and, except in specific combat situations, are the effective commanders of the actual units.

In addition, the party keeps firm control of the intelligence apparatus, from which the army is barred except at the local tactical level.

Although an intensive campaign has long been underway to encourage volunteers, prisoner reports and other evidence indicate that the foot soldiers are almost all conscripts. Those who do volunteer frequently do so because the local draft committee was getting ready to pounce anyway.

About 55 percent of the draftees have less than a fifth-year education. Very few have completed the equivalent of secondary school. After basic training, many of the better educated are taken into the air force or go into officer training.

Size of Army

The draft pool is now from ages 17 to 35. Despite frequent draft calls, the North Vietnamese manpower pool remains large. At any given time, experts say, some 2.7 million males are within the draft limits and most of these are physically fit.

Estimates of the actual size of the North Vietnamese Army vary sharply. The actual regular army now numbers probably about half a million men of whom perhaps 130,000 are campaigning now in Laos, Cambodia or South Vietnam. A soldier's "social class" is a major element of his service

record. Until a year ago 63 percent were farmers and another 23 percent came from poor workers' families. Now it is estimated that a few more draftees are coming from urban areas because the rural manpower is less.

After training, a private will make six dong per month. This amounts to about \$2, but the purchasing power in North Vietnam is a bit more than that. Even a full general makes only \$70 a month (it is an esoteric computation but one American figured out that Hanoi could meet its monthly army payroll for the price of about five American jet fighters).

Far from being enthusiastic, the average draftee appears to be much like the draftee anywhere—reluctant but obedient. Many defectors report that the enthusiasm of 1965 is long gone. The pattern of prisoner and defector statements over the years indicates the draft has become extremely unpopular.

Until 1965, military service was for three years. Now, as in South Vietnam, the term is indefinite.

While Hanoi has consistently denied in public that it is sending troops into South Vietnam, the word is definitely known by draft-age males. Certain slang phrases have become a common part of the language.

In Hanoi's military terminology, South Vietnam is known as the B Zone. Getting sent to South Vietnam is called "taking a B." Taking the trip down the Ho Chi Minh Trail has been called a "death journey" in many captured diaries (which are supposedly forbidden but which many soldiers keep).

One problem the North Vietnamese Army has little of is sex. When the soldiers are given their initial oath, a lecturer emphasizes "no illicit love affairs will be tolerated." Prisoners have reported cases of men being executed for rape. In Cambodia, particularly, stern orders against fraternizing are enforced.

Indoctrination

About 30 percent of the time in training is also spent in political indoctrination efforts. Such lectures are increased be-

fore the men are sent to South Vietnam.

Before being sent south, the soldier will be equipped with two sets of fatigue uniforms, a knapsack, mosquito net, canvas ammunition belt, wool blanket, rice bowl, spoon, knife, metal or plastic canteen, entrenching tool and first-aid kit.

He may also get a quilted vest if he is going into a cold highland theater.

His standard rice ration on the march is 1 1/2 pounds per day, supplemented by half a pound of fish or vegetables. Frequently troops report operating on much less. One prisoner reported he had fought for two months on less than one pound of rations per day, on some days nothing at all.

The soldiers know they are being sent south when the medals appear to give them shots. Every man gets shots for plague, cholera, typhoid, paratyphoid and smallpox. Apparently, however, there is no program to re-vaccinate the men on a regular basis. The only shots they get in the South are likely to be for tetanus if they are wounded and sent to a hospital.

Experts say that captured records indicate the hospital treatment, even in jungle installations is relatively good. Mortality is 15 percent, which is excellent under jungle conditions. However, such captured records do not show the number of wounded who die on the way to the hospital, and this is known to be high.

It is also known that the vulnerability of the North Vietnamese to disease is pronounced. The ordinary soldier is statistically certain to get malaria if he serves in the Central Highlands or the jungles of upper Cambodia.

Disease, hardship and the knowledge that he will probably never see his home again pose morale problems for the soldier which would probably make other armies helpless in a relatively short period of time. American officers who have long studied the situation report, however, that continued indoctrination maintains a high level of motivation even in local areas where morale itself is low.

Los Angeles Times

Kissinger Visit Delay Arouses Japanese Resentment, Strains Ties With U.S.

By John M. Lee

TOKYO (UPI).—The postponement of Henry Kissinger's visit to Japan, which was due to begin yesterday, has disappointed officials here. Although the intensified war in Vietnam is accepted and understood as the reason, the delay still seems another instance of growing U.S. indifference toward its chief Asian ally.

The abrupt U.S. policy shifts on China and trade accomplished at Japan's expense have left this country perplexed and restless. The conclusion here is that the White House has shifted the terms of the Japanese alliance to its own advantage and invited Japan to take it or leave it.

View of Adviser

"I think Dr. Kissinger sees us as a weak, childish and emotional country, and is proceeding on that basis," a senior Foreign Ministry official said.

As President Nixon's foreign policy adviser, Mr. Kissinger ap-

pears as the embodiment of an anti-Japanese mood. His reputation here is of a man insensitive to modern Japan, suspicious of militarism and nuclearization and perfectly willing to cast Japan as a rival instead of an ally in his five-power world balance of the United States, the Soviet Union, Western Europe, Japan and China.

Called 'Schemer'

Sankai Shimbun, a Tokyo daily, has described him for its readers as "a cold-blooded Machiavellian schemer."

Friends here, however, argue that he and U.S. policy are misunderstood.

Too much is being read into the China trip, they argue, and then go on to explain Mr. Kissinger's taste for wisecracks, some probably at Japan's expense, and for grand policy concepts that may lack something in execution.

Japanese officials agree that they may be under misapprehensions. That is why, they say, it is important for Mr. Kissinger to visit this country so he can take their measure on their home

ground. And they can take his. When he does come, he will find Japan going through an exceptionally difficult period.

There is a wide sense of political lethargy and even ineptitude as the eight-year-old government of Premier Eisaku Sato winds down. The 71-year-old premier is expected to retire soon and to be succeeded by another member of his ruling Liberal Democratic party, which is a conservative grouping despite its name.

Next month, Mr. Sato will realize the reversion of Okinawa to Japanese rule. The United States has cooperated, but this accomplishment has been overshadowed by Japanese frustration in establishing diplomatic relations with China and by worldwide resentment against Japan's overwhelming success in the export market.

Biggest Issue

China is the biggest issue in Japanese politics. And Mr. Sato and his potential successors are all judged in terms of their ability to come to terms with this historic Japanese rival. Mr. Nixon, with-

out a word of consultation, has upstaged them all.

Japan is also worried that the American people might prefer the Chinese over the Japanese and that the President and Mr. Kissinger are far more impressed by the patriotic aims and

Eskimos Meet Privately on Top Of the World, Ignore U.S., Russia

LITTLE DIOMEDE ISLAND, Alaska, April 16 (AP).—While statesmen and diplomats meet to thaw American-Soviet relationships, Eskimos of both countries recently met on the icecap near the top of the world to renew their heritage and swap cigarettes.

The meetings were on the ice of the Bering Sea where 2 1/2 miles separate the Soviet territory of Big Diomed Island and the United States territory of Little Diomed Island. American and Soviet military forces observed the meetings through telescopes but U.S. military spokesmen said "we don't consider it a military matter."

The Siberian Eskimos were moved from Big Diomed Island in 1947 to the mainland and last month some of them returned for a midwinter hunt for white fox.

One of them, named Yakooluk, happened on Jimmy Iyaguma while the American Eskimo was breaking ice in search of seal March 23. They had known each other previously and arranged a meeting a week later involving three men from each island.

"It was a real good visit and it made everybody happy," the Americans said later. They exchanged gifts, the Eskimos from the east giving tea, cigarettes, candy and sugar and their American relatives cigarettes and chewing gum.

"We smoked some of the cigarettes but we don't like them as well as ours," one said. "Some tasted like cigars. They like chewing gum. We gave them lots of chewing gum."

world views of Premier Chou En-lai than by the irritating ambivalence of Mr. Sato.

Japan has excelled, of course, in economic growth and earned the envy and the admiration of many. But Japan does not appear to have gained the warm acceptance in the Western world or in Asia that it craves. The reasons for this are obscured by problems of language, race and history.

Japan also sees a tendency abroad to belittle its accomplishments. William Eberle, President Nixon's chief trade negotiator, has cast aspersions on export growth by calling Japan a country that "plays dirty." Sharp business practices are criticized in Asia and economic aid is often derided as little more than export promotion.

Severe Costs

In the last few years, foreign observers have found economic growth achieved at a severe cost: air pollution, traffic congestion, inadequate housing and minimal social welfare services. But such environmental and social problems often seem more

compelling to outsiders than to the Japanese. There is endless talk but not too much action.

"They've ruined the country," a prominent European friend of Japan said recently. "They have a good 30 years work here in which they could usefully devote their efforts to improvement."

Taking note of such sentiments, Mr. Sato said recently that he detected "a hardening of the international environment" against Japan.

Latitude Seen

Unfortunately, no respite is in sight. Persistent trade imbalances between Japan and the United States seem bound to lead to more political conflicts. The improvements to be wrought by liberalized trade policies here and the recent upward revaluation of the yen cannot yet be foreseen.

The question for U.S. policymakers, and for others, is what is Japan likely to do if this feeling of isolation persists and gathers force. Some analysts put the question more starkly: How far can the United States push or embarrass Japan without risk-

ing a neutralist or nuclear turn of policy?

Japanese officials doubt that Mr. Kissinger has calculated his moves in these terms. But judging from Washington's behavior, the United States sees a certain latitude. A big point in Washington's favor is the apparently genuine pacifism of the Japanese people and the absence of all political parties for nuclear weapons.

There is no doubt that Japan has the wealth and the ability to arm itself with nuclear weapons or mount an offensive overseas. But such intentions are nowhere in sight.

Rather, the temptation to go neutralist might well come along first. Japan perceives no military threat from either China or the Soviet Union, although this country historically has been fearful of the Russians.

Today, the mutual security treaty with the United States, which extends the protection of the American nuclear umbrella to Japan, is under criticism as needless and, indeed, provocative toward China. For many, the one great advantage of the treaty is that it keeps Japan from rearming.

AP Wirephoto

5 Years After Greek Coup

The Last of the 1967 Colonels Has Never Been Stronger

By William Tuohy

ATHENS.—On a recent overcast day in the freshly scrubbed main square of Missolonghi in western Greece, Premier George Papadopoulos told the assembled throng in his strident voice:

"Our progress and that of our children will be halted only over my dead body."

No one in the applauding provincial audience or among the security forces on duty doubted the determination of the stocky 52-year-old former colonel—although there may have been a few in Missolonghi, and many others in Athens, who questioned this concept of progress.

For this Friday, the military government marks the fifth anniversary of its seizure of political power from the fractious and fragile Greek parliament, thus ending democratic government.

Since then, Papadopoulos has maneuvered shrewdly, making himself the undisputed leader of Greece. In the process, he has solidified the position of his government. Greece's political masters used to be referred to collectively as "the colonels," but the phrase is passé. Papadopoulos is supreme; Premier, Defense Minister, Foreign Minister, Minister of Government Agencies and regent for the self-exiled King Constantine.

Phoenix Rising

The official symbol of the government is a phoenix rising from flames guarded by an armed soldier. But cynics tend to describe the government as "Papadocracy," and anything resembling parliamentary democracy based on free elections is not in sight.

An extended trip through Greece today produces the inescapable conclusion, drawn from both pro-government and anti-government elements in this nation of eight and a half million, that the military rule of George Papadopoulos has never been stronger.

As one opposition politician summed it up: "There is no effective force today to challenge the regime, neither inside nor outside Greece."

To many outsiders, the question is why after five years of heavy-handedness, press intimidation, political imprisonment, torture and suspension of parliament and elections there is no real sign of antagonism against the government—outside a relatively small circle of Athenian intellectuals?

There are several reasons: First, it is because the government maintains its control through a large police force and the 150,000-man army, both of which have been upgraded in pay, privileges and status to form the new privileged class in Greece.

The army symbolizes law and order, and this deeply appeals to many people in the small towns and rural areas of Greece. Further, the powerful Greek Orthodox Church has tacitly backed the government, one of whose slogans is "A Greece of Christian Greeks." The wealthy business community, too, supports the government, which advocates free enterprise and generous tax exemptions.

The government, furthermore, does not have to worry much about the opposition, since it has failed to unite around a single leader or political nucleus.

Boom Times

But perhaps the most important underlying reason for the success of the government is the great consumer boom that has lately arrived in Greece.

Per capita income has risen to more than \$1,200, up a third since the military took over in 1967.

Stores in provincial towns are crammed with television sets, refrigerators, washing machines and other appliances. A developing country, Greece nevertheless has more than a half million television sets.

The biggest status symbol is the automobile. During the Easter holiday, fully 200,000 cars left the Athens-Piraeus metropolitan area for the countryside, carrying 600,000 people—out of a population of two and a half million. Greeks will pay up to a third of their annual incomes to purchase and maintain a car, and though gasoline costs more than 90 cents a gallon, consumption rose 14 percent last year.

"We are not ready to fight for democracy," explains one left-wing writer. "We are too busy

paying for our cars and our TV sets."

There is no unemployment in Greece and the country sends 300,000 workers to Western Europe. The remittances from them and Greek seamen abroad are expected to bring in \$500 million this year.

Tourist Rush

Greece's major growth industry is tourism—three million visitors are expected this year, 40 percent more than last year. Projections envision a 25 percent increase for the next several years. Hotels are rising throughout the mainland, on Crete, Rhodes, Corfu and the smaller islands. Tourist sites are jammed.

Economists predict a 7 to 8 percent increase in real growth. The economic danger spots, however, are rising prices and a large trade deficit. But as a Western economist notes: "A developing country like Greece needs to run a deficit to import the materials needed to industrialize. And Greece has a good line of credit to Western nations."

Critics of the government charge that the elements of the economic boom were set in motion before the military take-over. Whatever the case, the Papadopoulos government is clearly reaping the benefits of the consumer boom.

How do Greeks do in other ways?

"You must remember that most Greeks in the provinces and islands are conservatives," says a widely traveled professional man. "They remember the civil war [1947-49] that killed 350,000 people from a population base of seven million. Few Greeks want to undergo another bloodbath for the sake of an emigre king or some old politicians."

"Thus most Greeks are content with their lot today. For those who decide to oppose the regime, the going is tougher. I would not say that they live in fear, but rather in the shadow of fear."

A Look Back

Another Greek, a young businessman, adds: "Many Europeans and Americans who complain about the lack of freedom in Greece today never really know what Greece was like under previous so-called democratic regimes. Political freedom does not have a long or strong history in modern Greece."

"The last civilian government offered me a safe seat in parliament because of my father's money. Do you call that kind of corruption democratic?"

Most opposition figures agree that Papadopoulos has eased the restrictions on personal liberties during the last year.

These opposition sources say there are now 393 political prisoners in jail, with 30 others held but not charged.

Thus, even the opposition admits that the military government may be correct when it says that there are fewer political prisoners in jail today than any time since the civil war.

Torture is rarely used these days, sources say, though widespread reports of torture in the past served their purpose by intimidating people from actively opposing the government.

"A little torture goes a long way," says one intellectual. "The word gets around and creates a climate of fear."

Restrictions on the press have also eased. Technically, censorship has been abolished, but Greek papers operate under a tough press law if they misstep.

In some bookstores, copies of works by Guevara, Marcuse and Brecht are sometimes available, though in the provinces a nod from a government agent is enough to discourage a bookseller from stocking anything considered controversial.

Opposition sources estimate that there are at least 100,000 paid government informers in Greece—doormen, concierges, taxi drivers, waiters, news vendors—and some 30,000 in Athens alone. In villages, the local militiamen also act as the government's eyes and ears.

Despite the apparatus of a police state, few detached observers agree here with the recent statements of German author Gunther Grass that Greece is as bad off politically as Czechoslovakia.

"Freedom is relative," says one opposition political figure. "And whatever we may be lacking in

Greece, we are certainly far better off than the Communist countries in Eastern Europe."

"Grass's statements, in fact, received wide circulation here and the chief government spokesman offered to debate him on television. I can't imagine that happening in Prague."

The opposition leaders who have spent time in jail—and are now blacklisted among employers—seem to have a much more realistic appraisal of the strength of the Papadopoulos government than do other Athenian intellectuals and former politicians.

These opposition leaders who have been jailed are rather scornful of King Constantine, former Premier Constantine Karamanlis and Andreas Papandreu for criticizing the government from outside the country, rather than returning to Athens to dramatize their resistance.

The other intellectuals seem unrealistically optimistic.

"The regime has put a lid on Greek political life," said one, "but an explosion has to come soon."

Among this group of intellectuals, it is fashionable to blame most of Greece's ills on the United States.

The Central Intelligence Agency, it is alleged, had a hand in the coup of 1967 and is still responsible for keeping the military in power.

NATO Bastion

"If President Nixon would grant former Premier Karamanlis just a 15-minute audience to talk about what's going on in Greece today," said a prominent anti-government journalist, "the Papadopoulos regime would fall within 24 hours."

But such sentiments are considered wishful thinking by those opposition leaders who have spent time in jail. They believe that the Athenian political outs have made Washington the whipping boy because of their own lack of will or ability to undermine the government.

The Papadopoulos government is well aware that the United States regards Greece as a key strategic bastion, covering the southeastern flank of NATO and the eastern Mediterranean.

Greece's strategic importance has increased as the Soviet fleet has moved into the Mediterranean, operating from ports in Syria and Egypt.

Thus, the Phantom jet squadrons being sold to Greece and the home-port facilities for the Sixth Fleet represent to the Pentagon a vital counterweight to the Soviet presence.

U.S. officials deny opposition charges that it has been overly friendly to the Papadopoulos government, arguing that U.S. arms and military support are not crucial to the success or failure of the Papadopoulos rule. The arms could be purchased elsewhere.

Greece's main foreign policy worry is not Russia but Cyprus, and most diplomats here believe Papadopoulos blundered recently in openly putting pressure on President Makarios of Cyprus to accept cabinet members more amenable to Athens.

Still, these diplomats give Papadopoulos credit for trying to find a solution to the Cyprus problem satisfactory to Turkey. And they also credit him with removing the highly emotional issue of Enosis, Cypriot union with Greece, from political debate.

Papadopoulos, too, is admired for the masterful way in which he has outmaneuvered the original collective leadership, shunting aside potential rivals to high-sounding but powerless posts as he took all the reins of government in his own hands.

Currently, next to Papadopoulos, the four most important men in the Greek government are considered to be: Gen. Odysseus Angelis, chief of the armed forces; Col. Demetrios Ioannides, chief of the military police; Col. Michael Roufogalis, deputy director of the Greek CIA; and Papadopoulos's younger brother, Constantine, who is Minister for Athens and the Greek Islands. All, of course, are very loyal to Papadopoulos.

And Papadopoulos is the boss, constantly fed information by his private intelligence apparatus.

His background in the army intelligence service, his sense of secrecy and his limited education have led Papadopoulos into a certain isolation from events around him.

"He is a good listener," says a man who knows, "but people are afraid to tell him things."

Varied Promises

The military government has promised to raise the income of the average man, to reform the educational system, to overhaul the bureaucracy, to guarantee freedom of opportunity and to reorganize the country's political life, eventually through parliamentary democracy.

In five years, it has built schools and roads, it has improved the lot of the military, it has built stadiums all over sports-happy Greece and it has encouraged foreign investors to help industrialize Greece.

But with Papadopoulos running a one-man show, there is a growing lack of long-range planning, and some of the better civilians have left the government in frustration. "Reforming the bureaucracy is



Greece's George Papadopoulos

a real problem," a Greek political scientist says. "Unfortunately there is no tradition of a respected civil service. All the young men with talent avoid government and go into business."

Government officials talk about building a stable case for eventual democratic government. But, increasingly, they are vague as to when free elections will be held and when martial law will be lifted.

And with Papadopoulos very much keeping his own counsel,

no one is sure whether he wants to abolish the monarchy and rule as the president of a new republic, or lure back a lame King Constantine to give the seal of approval to the government.

Thus, despite Papadopoulos's pragmatism and energy, an air of uncertainty hangs over Greece today.

"We know where we are today," a respected Greek observer says, "but we have no clear idea of where we are going."

© Los Angeles Times

Czechs Edge Toward Reform

Husak Is Careful of Revision Charge

By John M. Goshko

PRAGUE (UPI).—After three years of denouncing the "economic adventurism" of the 1968 liberalization period, Czechoslovakia's present leadership appears to be feeling its way toward some modest experiments of its own.

It is being done very slowly and very cautiously. The last thing likely to happen here is a return to the wide-open decentralization and other departures from traditional Communist theory instituted in 1968 under Alexander Dubcek and his chief economic theoretician, Ota Sik.

Still there are growing signs that the country's current leader, Gustav Husak, has swung around to the opinion that Czechoslovakia's economic problems cannot be solved with the old pre-1968 methods. His dilemma is that any sudden changes could arouse the suspicions of the Soviet Union and domestic hard-liners about a resurgence of the 1968 heresies.

Ever since he supplanted Mr. Dubcek as Communist party chief in 1969, Mr. Husak has tried to reimpose on Czechoslovakia a level of Communist orthodoxy acceptable to Moscow. In pursuing this goal, he has tried to purchase the cooperation of the Czechoslovak people by providing prosperity and a higher standard of living.

Success Greater

Over the short run, his success has been greater than most observers originally thought possible. The feared stagnation or even collapse after the 1968 Soviet invasion never materialized. In terms of full employment and availability of consumer goods, Czechoslovakia today seems one of the brighter spots on the

economic map of Eastern Europe.

However, much of this has been accomplished through makeshift expedients like price controls and an apparent under-the-table credit from Moscow to facilitate purchases of goods from the West. Beneath the surface, Czechoslovakia remains caught in the same structural difficulties that have afflicted its economy ever since it came into the Communist orbit.

It is an industrial country that has overextended into far too many areas. It badly needs wooding out but it is hampered from doing this by outmoded technology and industrial plant.

Much of its most potentially profitable production is obligated to the Soviet Union and other bloc countries. Much of what remains is not competitive in Western markets. As a result, Czechoslovakia cannot generate sufficient hard currency to buy the technology and modern equipment necessary to revamp its industrial base.

Reform Basis

It was the hope of breaking out of this vicious circle that led to the economic reform in 1968 that was brought to full flower under Mr. Dubcek in 1968. Mr. Sik's theory was that such measures as greater autonomy for plant managers, price reform and more flexible export procedures would expose industry to world market pressures and make it more competitive.

After Mr. Dubcek's downfall, his successors found that attacking the economic reform was an expedient device for discrediting the liberalization period. In 1970, the Husak regime instituted the so-called "consolidation" that has been the operative word in government economic policy ever since.

This included strong measures to re-establish control over new investment, wages, production decisions, foreign trade and imports. As codified in the new five-year plan introduced last year, Czechoslovakia was to go a considerable distance back in the direction of the old Stalinist-era central planning.

"Consolidation" also meant a purge that swept all the top-level economists of the SX school into obscurity or exile and then extended down through the ranks of the party and industry. Non-government sources here estimated that at least 50 percent of the managers in basic industrial enterprises during the Dubcek period subsequently lost their jobs.

Now the indications are that "consolidation" has put the country back in essentially the same vicious circle that prompted the 1968 reform. As one diplomat here noted:

"The machine didn't stop working as many feared. The real problem is that it's working very fitfully and sluggishly. There is a general malaise among workers and managers that is felt through the whole system."

This apparently has not been lost on the Husak regime. In recent weeks, the former campaign of vilification against economic reform has gradually been changing to the point where many observers think that some kind of relaxation is under study.

Increasingly, Mr. Husak and other regime leaders have taken the position that the basic reform principles of the mid-1960s were largely valid but had come under the control of the wrong people and had been misused. In one speech, Mr. Husak said that it was necessary to "scrape away the revisionist deposits entrusted on the 1968 reform" and take a new look at it.



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Berrigan Trial: To What Purpose?

Now that the trial of Father Philip Berrigan and his co-defendants is over, it might be useful to go back over the course one more time to try to see what it tells us about the trend in the administration of justice in this country these days. The first news of this business came seeping out of the White House in news dispatches in mid-October, 1970, reporting that the director of the FBI had warned Republican congressional leaders at a White House briefing that the wave of political kidnappings and assassinations in Canada and Latin America might spread to the United States. Specifically, Mr. Hoover was reported to have warned that "a new secret revolutionary group, called the 'East Coast Conspiracy to Save Lives,' planned to use political kidnappings and assassinations as a device to disrupt government."

The anti-war movement was still alive and kicking and draft board raids were still being carried out. This was—of true—beady stuff. Later in the year, Mr. Hoover testified before a subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee that the East Coast Conspiracy planned to kidnap White House aide Henry Kissinger and to blow up tunnels under government buildings.

At that point the FBI really went to work interviewing, investigating and putting all kinds of information together. A federal grand jury, which had begun sitting in December, handed down indictments in January charging Berrigan and a number of others with conspiracy to kidnap and to bomb and—inexplicably—with the substantive crime of kidnapping. During the next month portions of letters which had been passed between Sister Elizabeth McAllister and Father Berrigan somehow found their way to Time and to Life magazines.

At about the same time, William S. Lynch, who was to become chief prosecutor, was assigned to the case. Shortly thereafter, a second indictment was handed down by the grand jury changing the cast of defendants a bit, dropping the substantive kidnap charge and making the major charge general conspiracy—with bombing, kidnapping and draft board raids being mentioned, thus relieving the government of the obligation to prove the specific crime of kidnapping. It contained, as an attachment, two of the letters which had passed between Sister Elizabeth and Father Berrigan. The press picked them up and the plot began to look real while the private lives of Berrigan and Sister Elizabeth became the subjects of salacious gossip.

Then came the trial. The prosecution took 24 days to present 64 witnesses, but the chief witness for the prosecution was Boyd Douglas, 31, a man with a criminal record dating back to 1958 including convictions

on such crimes as passing bad checks and forgery followed by an assault on an FBI agent. When Philip Berrigan was brought to Lewisburg Federal Penitentiary to begin serving time for his part in draft board raids, Douglas was the only prisoner in the institution on a study release program—giving him access to the outside world. Shortly thereafter, Boyd Douglas began to act as courier between Berrigan and Sister Elizabeth. When the prison authorities confronted him with their knowledge of his activities, Douglas agreed to become an informer for the FBI.

Douglas testified about the letters and about his conversations with the defendants. He told about passing himself off to the defendants as a demolition expert and he told about turning in friends after luring them to participate in demonstrations. The defense tried to make him out a professional liar, but it was clear when Douglas left the stand that the defendants had corresponded in a manner that violated prison policy and that, indeed, there had been conversation about the tunnel at the capital and a "citizen's arrest" of Dr. Kissinger.

After the prosecution rested, so did the defense—it offered no evidence whatever, letting the prosecution's case rise or fall on its own weight. The jury convicted Father Berrigan and Sister Elizabeth of seven counts of smuggling illegal contraband—seven letters—an offense for which no one has ever been previously prosecuted, but it hung—overwhelmingly 10 to 2—for the defendants on the major conspiracy charge.

Now that the smoke has cleared, it seems fairly obvious that the real bogeyman Mr. Hoover conjured up for us was something closer to a nun's dream of glory, fueled by letters passing between people who shared a twin passion: one for each other and the other for peace, having it all frustrated by a long, enforced separation. The FBI discovered the correspondence between Berrigan and Sister Elizabeth and, instead of stopping the continuing crime—of which the two now are convicted—they encouraged, aided and abetted it. Then Mr. Hoover joined the country and the snowball became an avalanche—not to say a screen behind which to hide the FBI's failures in other matters such as running fugitives Bernardine Dohrn and Kathy Boudin to earth. An enormous amount of the taxpayers' money was spent in this folly and to what purpose?

To some purpose, we think the work of the law is to draw lines between Situation A and Situation B or between lawful conduct and that which is illegal. The Harrisburg jury did a great service, we believe, in voting ten to two that written fantasies are not yet against the law in the United States.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The War Powers

There is no doubt that the authors of the Constitution intended that the President and both houses of Congress share the awesome power to commit this nation to war. James Madison and his colleagues would be astonished—and probably horrified—at the spectacle of two administrations waging a major war for more than seven years without ever obtaining a formal declaration of war from Congress.

Having long felt that President Johnson mousetrapped them with the Gulf of Tonkin resolution into much more of a land and air commitment in Vietnam than they had ever foreseen or desired, a majority of the members of Congress finally repealed that grant of authority. Yet President Nixon continues to wage the war and has intensified the bombing on no clearer constitutional basis than a very loose interpretation of his power as commander in chief to protect American troops.

Short of expressly forbidding the expenditure of additional funds for any military purpose in Vietnam, a step which the House of Representatives has been reluctant to take, Congress has apparently no way to restrain Mr. Nixon's war-making proclivities in Vietnam.

But the Senate is determined to learn something from the long, painful Vietnam imbroglio and improve congressional procedures for coping with future foreign crises which have a war potential. By an over-

whelming margin the Senate has approved the war powers act sponsored by Sens. Javits of New York and Spong of Virginia. Although leaving the President free to cope with an unforeseen military emergency, it would require him to submit a report immediately to Congress and would forbid the use of American armed forces in any military action for longer than 30 days unless the President had obtained the express consent of Congress.

The administration has opposed this bill because of its implicit rebuke to Mr. Nixon's free-wheeling use of his power as commander in chief in the current bombing and in the earlier "incursions" into Cambodia and Laos. Yet the bill does nothing more than spell out what used always to be regarded as sound constitutional practice. Approval of the bill by the House would lay the basis for a highly desirable return to the checks and balances so carefully devised by the nation's founders.

It is equally important that the Senate act on legislation offered by Sen. Case of New Jersey to require approval of so-called "executive agreements" between this country and various foreign countries. The establishment of military bases, the stationing of troops and the acquisition of naval privileges can be precluded to the making of war. These agreements, too, deserve full constitutional review.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

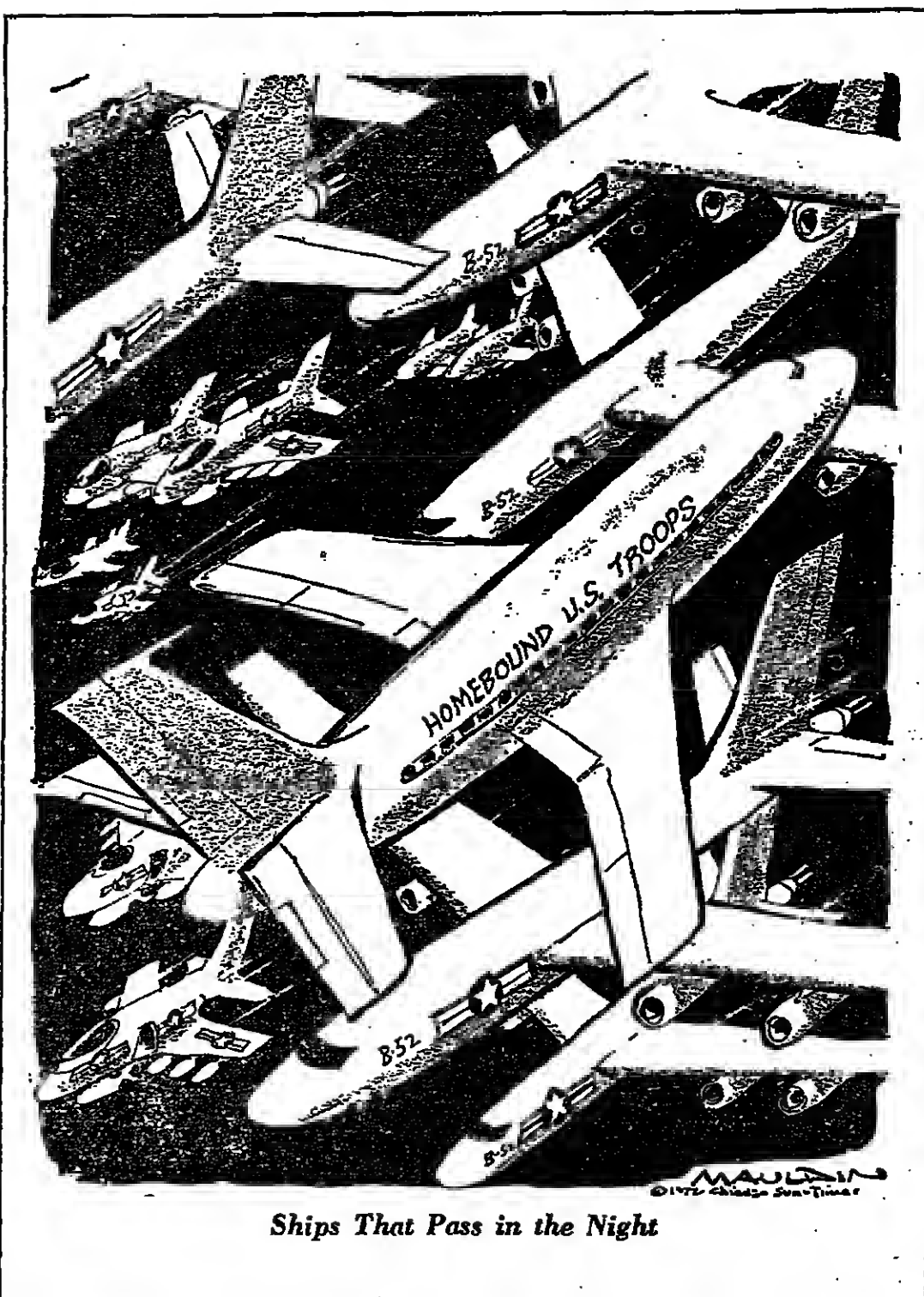
April 17, 1897

PARIS—The Herald's Easter number, to be published tomorrow, will consist of 23 pages and will comprise, besides the usual Sunday features, an artistic and literary supplement containing stories by the celebrated novelists Paul Bourget, Paul Hervieu, Anatole France, Pierre Loti, Marcel Prevost, Gabriele D'Annunzio and Camille Flammarion. Purchasers are reminded that there is no increase in price.

Fifty Years Ago

April 17, 1922

PARIS—Johnny Weismuller, the wonderful boy swimming champion who is now proclaimed as the fastest swimmer of the world, has during the last month created five new records. It was in the eastern part of the United States that he accomplished his recent record breaking. While he might be called strictly a sprinting swimmer, he left the short distance and bettered the world's 500-yard time by the amazing time of 2.20 seconds.



Ships That Pass in the Night

Who Speaks for America?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—In the last few days the administration has claimed that 80 percent of the income tax returns made out by the tax advisers are fraudulent, that there is widespread price gouging and miscellaneous chicanery by producers at the expense of consumers, and that organized labor is just as selfish in opposing the Wage Board as business is in evading the anti-inflation policies of the Price Board.

The picture of America that comes out of all this is a divided and selfish nation, dominated by powerful special interest groups that have no common concern for the national interest.

You can hardly pick up a paper these days without reading about some company or union or congressman, or even some sports star, who has evaded or defied the rules—not to mention the organized criminals or the sick and demented rebels, who have taken to dope and crime to defy or escape the normal rules of modern American society.

Well, it would be a brave or foolish man who would deny the charge, and yet there is something to be said on the other side. If we are thinking of the nation as a whole, some clear distinctions have to be made between individuals and institutions, and between "news" and truth.

The Other Side

The scum rises to the top, here as elsewhere, but it is not the substance of the whole. Maybe most tax advisers take advantage of the rules, or even cheat a little at the edges, but there are few countries in the world today where so many taxpayers level with the rules more than in the United States, and even most of those who go to tax advisers are more concerned by the mysteries of the tax system than by trying to beat it.

The same can probably be said about big business and big labor, ITT and George Meany of the AFL-CIO are now in the headlines, but one wonders whether they are really representative of most businessmen or most working men.

The president of ITT presides over one of the 10 biggest conglomerates in this country, but he is not yet accepted by his colleagues as a member of the business council, and is not regarded by his peers as an acceptable symbol of American business. He is an embarrassment to them. George Meany is a powerful figure, mainly because he says in public what he thinks in private—which few public men do these days—but his aggressive views on the Vietnam war are even more unrepresentative of the views of the average working man than ITT's political and lobbying tactics are representative of most leaders of big business.

Something is wrong and even tragic in all this, for the weakness in our national life seems to be driving out the strong. Even when you look into the activities of ITT or the AFL-CIO it is hard to believe that their leaders are evil or insensitive men, indifferent to the common interests of the nation. They are merely doing what they think is best for their separate institutions.

It is very interesting to ob-

serve the leaders of America these days, not only in government but in business and the professions. They are successful, but most of them seem unhappy in a system they cannot quite understand or reconcile with their private ideals. They cannot put their personal morals together with their institutional responsibilities. In short, they feel trapped, and this is as true of the President with his torments and Mike Mansfield with his legislative agonies, as it seems to the leaders of business and labor, or the universities or the press.

The White House

In such a situation, the role of the federal government, and particularly of the President, is critical. For in a secular society that is full of doubt about the church, the university and the press, the White House is still the pinnacle of our civil life and the hope of some moral order and presiding national purpose.

Yet the central government in Washington today is not the savior but the symbol of our moral dilemmas. It is arguing for peace and human pity, but waging a savage air war in Vietnam. It is soothing the tax dodgers, the price and wage gougers, and the news managers, but it is itself still managing the news, conniving with the tax dodgers to finance its political ambitions and destroying Vietnam in the name of saving it.

This is not a partisan point for the Democratic candidates for the presidency are also trapped in the system and are destroying one another and their ideals in the process of defeating the President.

Everybody in power in America today seems to sense this problem, but doesn't quite know the answer to it.

And they feel that it is fair to look to the President for a lead. The heart of this country still clings to its ideals, but its insti-

tutions are clinging to their selfish interests. Better than any body else, the President has the power to establish the standard and set the model, to direct or manipulate the powerful forces of the nation, to encourage the best in us, and while this is an ideal that often moves him, it is clearly not the dominant force in his leadership today.

Selling a Line in Tokyo

By C. L. Sulzberger

NEW YORK.—The most important message Henry Kissinger was hoping to take with him to Tokyo this weekend was clearly the reassurance that while the United States has obviously changed its relations with China and, indeed, has done so in a dramatic way, Washington continues to recognize that Japan is and should be our permanent ally in the Pacific.

Whether the President's national security adviser will eventually address these words in person is unimportant. The fact is inescapable and a cardinal feature of this administration's policy just as it has been for every other administration since Truman's.

Nixon wisely terminated the ridiculous pretense that China was there and that Taiwan truly spoke for the largest country in the world. Under any sensible recognition policy, which we haven't had since before Woodrow Wilson, we would never have gotten into this silly mess but Nixon deserves credit for getting us out.

In Steady Contact

As a consequence we are now in steady contact with Peking through ambassadors in Paris and on the slow road toward ex-

change of diplomatic missions enough must have been accomplished. Moreover, the improved relationship with China is considered an important factor in our policy toward the Soviet Union because it offers alternative force balances and political postures in case of any major crisis.

Nevertheless, Washington remains aware that for reasons of respectability as well as ideology, Peking is and will continue to be America's opponent but Tokyo, despite arguments about commercial and financial matters and even disagreements about Japan's strategic role, is and will continue to be America's ally.

For years after World War II Japan found itself in the position of subordinate and client state to the United States. The fact that the United States and its nuclear umbrella remained the fundamental protection of the Japanese people.

Today, however, Japan is on the verge of becoming more obviously independent in the expression of its policy. It isn't going to become a major military force by entering the atomic weapons morass; but it is going to exploit the remarkable trading and industrial vitality that makes it into a new and unprecedented kind of peaceful superpower.

For the first time since 1945, Japanese governments will have to take major decisions founded upon purely national interests and benefiting from a central position triangulated between Russia, China and America.

The Japanese were rattled when Nixon arranged his Peking journey without first consulting Tokyo. This doubtless led them to encourage a visit from Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko. But they don't really like the Russians. Until Moscow returns disputed island territory they aren't over-inclined to invest too much energy or money in developing Siberia, as Russia suggests.

Because of the prospect that Japan's government will soon change—probably during the very month of June—with replacement of Premier Sato, and also because of a full U.S. presidential calendar for the remainder of an election year, the program of Hirohito and Nixon visits has been deferred.

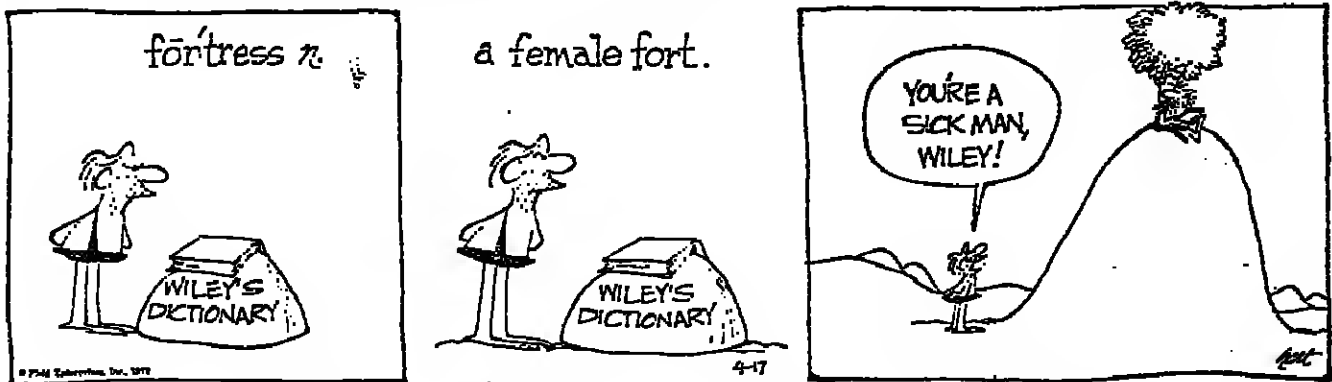
Both sides simply agree on an exchange of "an appropriate time." The Japanese are not only betting that this means 1973 but that Nixon will then still be the President of the United States to visit them. In the meantime they eventually expect Kissinger to substitute as traveling salesman.

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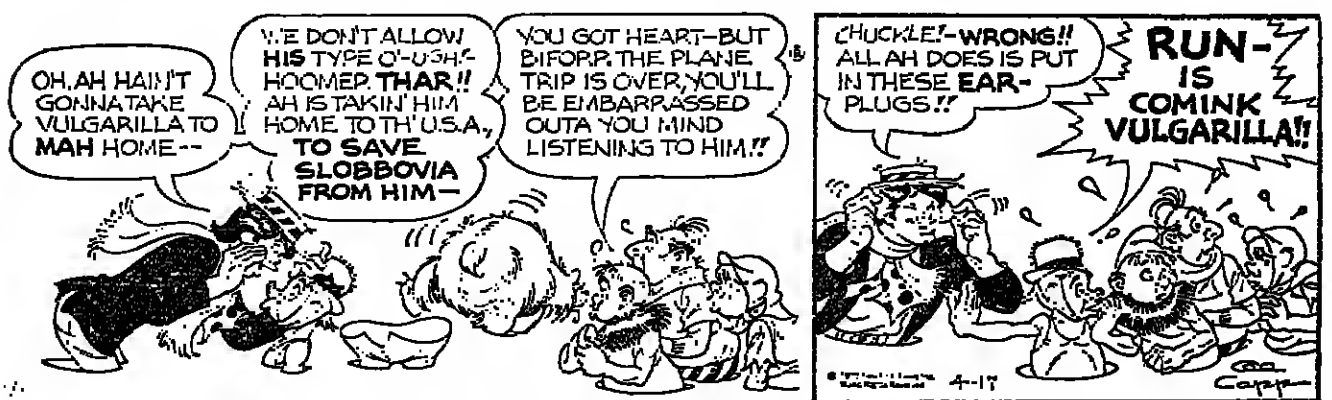
PEANUTS



B.C.



L.I.L. ABNER



BEEBLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



Chicago Beats Philadelphia, 4-0

Hooton, Cub Rookie, Gets No-Hitter

CHICAGO, April 16 (UPI)—Burt Hooton, a 22-year-old rookie right-hander who had pitched only three previous games in the major leagues, hurled a no-hitter today as he pitched the Chicago Cubs to a 4-0 victory over the Philadelphia Phillies.

Hooton, who won two games last September after the Cubs brought him up from the minors, was aided by a one-handed steal of a line drive by shortstop Don Kessinger off the bat of Denny Doyle in the third inning. He became the 12th Cub pitcher to hurl a no-hitter since 1909.

Hooton, now with the Oakland Athletics, tossed a no-hitter for the Cubs last year.

The Cubs right-hander walked seven and struck out seven.

In the ninth inning, Hooton got Willie Montanez on a ground out to second base, then struck out

Deron Johnson and Greg Gersony to end the game.

Hooton, a graduate of the University of Texas, was selected as the Cubs' No. 1 pick in the secondary phase of the 1971 draft. He made his first major league appearance nine days later, June 17th, starting against the St. Louis Cardinals.

He went on to pitch 2 1/3 innings that day, but the Cubs optioned him to Tacoma of the Pacific Coast League for his first professional experience.

He rewarded the Cubs' confidence by pitching 102 innings and striking out 135 batters for a 1.68 earned run average, the lowest in the PCL.

On Aug. 17, he had a PCL record by striking out 19 in a game against Eugene (Ore.) The Cubs recalled him on Sept. 6th. In the second game of a double-

header against New York on Sept. 16th, he struck out 15 players to tie a club record and wound up allowing three hits to wind up with a 3-2 victory.

Phases 4, Mets 0

Steve Blass pitched two-hit ball over the first seven innings and Willie Stargell drove in both runs with two-out singles as Pittsburgh shut out the New York Mets, 2-0.

Blass struck out five, did not walk a batter and retired 14 straight men from the second through the sixth inning. He had excellent control and was in complete command during his stint. Only Cleon Jones and Ken Bozwell reached base against the right-hander, both on singles.

Reds 10, Dodgers 1

Joe Morgan socked a bases-loaded triple as Cincinnati scored



FAMILIAR PICTURE—Sweden's Kjell Isaksson breaks the world record in the pole vault for the second straight week as he does 18 feet 2 inches in meet in Los Angeles.

Does 18 Feet 2 Inches Isaksson Adds Inch To Pole Vault Mark

LOS ANGELES, April 16 (AP)—It wasn't as good a vault, technically, as he's had in other meets, but Kjell Isaksson said he was particularly happy about breaking the world pole vault record because "it was unexpected."

Isaksson, who cleared 18 feet 2 inches yesterday at UCLA's Meet of Champions, said he wasn't expecting much since he'd just set the world mark at 18-1 the week before.

"But the wind was good—at my back—and I had a good plant," said the Swede, who also holds the world indoor mark at 17-10 1/2. Isaksson uses a lightweight sky pole and says the main difference in his vaulting the last few weeks has been his speed.

"I'm much faster now. I don't work out with anybody, just on my own. But I think I could probably run 100 meters in 10.9," he said.

The 5-foot-8 1/2 148-pounder made the record jump on his third attempt. He then failed at 18-4. His previous mark of 18 feet 1 inch came last week at the Texas Relays.

Roger Johnson, a New Zealander who set a national record with his 50.1.

U.S. Army Capt. Mel Pender won the 100-yard dash in 9.5 and Warren Edmondson of UCLA edged Collett in the 220 as both clocked 20.6. Benny Brown of the Bruins ran 20.7 to win a second 220 race.

Jeff Baunister of Santa Barbara, Calif., put together five excellent marks to take the first day lead in the decathlon with 4,193 points. Second was Jeff Bennett of the U.S. Army with 2,555, followed by John Werkin of the Southern California Striders with 2,351 and UCLA's Rory Kotkin with 2,318.

Other good marks include Jim Crawford's 8:55 in the two-mile, John Van Reenen's 206-11 discus throw and Jerry Culp's 7-0 5/8 in the high jump.

Tracy Smith, former Olympian making a comeback after three years, won the mile in 4:05.3.

TRACK SCENARIOS

Decathlon: 1. Liebenberg, Club West, 8:11.4; 2. Pettigrew, SC Striders, 8:18.

Intermediate Hurdles: 1. Mann, SC Striders, 24.1; 2. Johnson, PCC, 24.1; 3. Williams, SC Striders, 25.2.

400-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 50.1; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 50.1; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 50.1.

800-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 2:07.7; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 2:07.7; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 2:07.7.

1,600-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 5:01.1; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 5:01.1; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 5:01.1.

3,200-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 10:02.2; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 10:02.2; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 10:02.2.

6,400-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 20:04.4; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 20:04.4; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 20:04.4.

12,800-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 40:08.8; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 40:08.8; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 40:08.8.

25,600-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 80:17.6; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 80:17.6; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 80:17.6.

51,200-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 160:35.2; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 160:35.2; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 160:35.2.

102,400-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 320:70.4; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 320:70.4; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 320:70.4.

204,800-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 641:40.8; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 641:40.8; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 641:40.8.

409,600-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 1283:21.6; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 1283:21.6; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 1283:21.6.

819,200-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 2566:43.2; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 2566:43.2; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 2566:43.2.

1,638,400-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 5133:26.4; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 5133:26.4; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 5133:26.4.

3,276,800-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 10266:52.8; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 10266:52.8; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 10266:52.8.

6,553,600-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 20533:45.6; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 20533:45.6; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 20533:45.6.

13,107,200-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 41067:31.2; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 41067:31.2; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 41067:31.2.

26,214,400-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 82134:62.4; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 82134:62.4; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 82134:62.4.

52,428,800-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 164269:24.8; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 164269:24.8; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 164269:24.8.

104,857,600-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 328538:49.6; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 328538:49.6; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 328538:49.6.

209,715,200-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 657077:39.2; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 657077:39.2; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 657077:39.2.

419,430,400-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 1314154:78.4; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 1314154:78.4; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 1314154:78.4.

838,860,800-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 2628309:56.8; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 2628309:56.8; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 2628309:56.8.

1,677,721,600-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 5256619:13.6; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 5256619:13.6; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 5256619:13.6.

3,355,443,200-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 10513238:27.2; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 10513238:27.2; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 10513238:27.2.

6,710,886,400-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 21026476:54.4; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 21026476:54.4; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 21026476:54.4.

13,421,772,800-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 42052953:48.8; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 42052953:48.8; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 42052953:48.8.

26,843,545,600-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 84105907:37.6; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 84105907:37.6; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 84105907:37.6.

53,687,091,200-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 168211815:15.2; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 168211815:15.2; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 168211815:15.2.

107,374,182,400-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 336423630:30.4; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 336423630:30.4; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 336423630:30.4.

214,748,364,800-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 672847260:60.8; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 672847260:60.8; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 672847260:60.8.

429,496,729,600-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 1345694520:121.6; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 1345694520:121.6; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 1345694520:121.6.

858,993,459,200-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 2691389040:243.2; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 2691389040:243.2; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 2691389040:243.2.

1,717,986,918,400-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 5382778080:486.4; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 5382778080:486.4; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 5382778080:486.4.

3,435,973,836,800-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 10765556160:972.8; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 10765556160:972.8; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 10765556160:972.8.

6,871,947,673,600-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 21531112320:1945.6; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 21531112320:1945.6; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 21531112320:1945.6.

13,743,895,347,200-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 43062224640:3891.2; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 43062224640:3891.2; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 43062224640:3891.2.

27,487,790,694,400-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 86124449280:7782.4; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 86124449280:7782.4; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 86124449280:7782.4.

54,975,581,388,800-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 172248898560:15564.8; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 172248898560:15564.8; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 172248898560:15564.8.

109,951,162,777,600-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 344497797120:31129.6; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 344497797120:31129.6; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 344497797120:31129.6.

219,902,325,555,200-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 688995594240:62259.2; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 688995594240:62259.2; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 688995594240:62259.2.

439,804,651,110,400-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 1377991188480:124518.4; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 1377991188480:124518.4; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 1377991188480:124518.4.

879,609,302,220,800-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 2755982376960:249036.8; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 2755982376960:249036.8; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 2755982376960:249036.8.

1,759,218,604,441,600-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 5511964753920:498073.6; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 5511964753920:498073.6; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 5511964753920:498073.6.

3,518,437,208,883,200-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 11023929507840:996147.2; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 11023929507840:996147.2; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 11023929507840:996147.2.

7,036,874,417,766,400-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 22047859015680:1992294.4; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 22047859015680:1992294.4; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 22047859015680:1992294.4.

14,073,748,835,532,800-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 44095718031360:3984588.8; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 44095718031360:3984588.8; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 44095718031360:3984588.8.

28,147,497,671,065,600-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 88191436062720:7969177.6; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 88191436062720:7969177.6; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 88191436062720:7969177.6.

56,294,995,342,131,200-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 176382872125440:15938355.2; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 176382872125440:15938355.2; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 176382872125440:15938355.2.

112,589,990,684,262,400-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 352765744250880:31876710.4; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 352765744250880:31876710.4; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 352765744250880:31876710.4.

225,179,981,368,524,800-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 705531488501760:63753420.8; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 705531488501760:63753420.8; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 705531488501760:63753420.8.

450,359,962,737,049,600-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 1411062977003520:127506841.6; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 1411062977003520:127506841.6; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 1411062977003520:127506841.6.

900,719,925,474,099,200-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 2822125954007040:255013683.2; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 2822125954007040:255013683.2; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 2822125954007040:255013683.2.

1,801,439,850,948,198,400-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 5644251908014080:510027366.4; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 5644251908014080:510027366.4; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 5644251908014080:510027366.4.

3,602,879,701,896,396,800-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 11288503816028160:1020054732.8; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 11288503816028160:1020054732.8; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 11288503816028160:1020054732.8.

7,205,759,403,792,793,600-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 22577007632056320:2040109465.6; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 22577007632056320:2040109465.6; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 22577007632056320:2040109465.6.

14,411,518,807,585,587,200-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 45154015264112640:4080218931.2; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 45154015264112640:4080218931.2; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 45154015264112640:4080218931.2.

28,823,037,615,171,174,400-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 90308030528225280:8160437862.4; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 90308030528225280:8160437862.4; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 90308030528225280:8160437862.4.

57,646,075,230,342,348,800-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 180616061056450560:16320875724.8; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 180616061056450560:16320875724.8; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 180616061056450560:16320875724.8.

115,292,150,460,684,697,600-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 361232122112901120:32641751449.6; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 361232122112901120:32641751449.6; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 361232122112901120:32641751449.6.

230,584,300,921,369,385,200-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 722464244225802240:65283502899.2; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 722464244225802240:65283502899.2; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 722464244225802240:65283502899.2.

461,168,601,842,738,770,400-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 1444928488451604480:130567005798.4; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 1444928488451604480:130567005798.4; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 1444928488451604480:130567005798.4.

922,337,203,685,477,540,800-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 2889856976903208960:261134011596.8; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 2889856976903208960:261134011596.8; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 2889856976903208960:261134011596.8.

1,844,674,407,370,955,081,600-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 5779713953806417920:522268023193.6; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 5779713953806417920:522268023193.6; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 5779713953806417920:522268023193.6.

3,689,348,814,741,910,163,200-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 11559427907612835840:1044536046387.2; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 11559427907612835840:1044536046387.2; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 11559427907612835840:1044536046387.2.

7,378,697,629,483,820,326,400-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 23118855815225671680:2089072092774.4; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 23118855815225671680:2089072092774.4; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 23118855815225671680:2089072092774.4.

14,757,395,258,967,640,652,800-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 46237711630451343360:4178144185548.8; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 46237711630451343360:4178144185548.8; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 46237711630451343360:4178144185548.8.

29,514,790,517,935,280,130,560-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 92475423260902686720:8356288371097.6; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 92475423260902686720:8356288371097.6; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 92475423260902686720:8356288371097.6.

59,029,581,035,870,560,261,120-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 184950846521805373440:16712576742195.2; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 184950846521805373440:16712576742195.2; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 184950846521805373440:16712576742195.2.

118,059,162,071,741,120,522,240-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 369901693043610746880:33425153484390.4; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 369901693043610746880:33425153484390.4; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 369901693043610746880:33425153484390.4.

236,118,324,143,482,240,104,480-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 738803386087221493760:66850306968780.8; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 738803386087221493760:66850306968780.8; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 738803386087221493760:66850306968780.8.

472,236,648,286,964,480,208,960-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 1477606772174442987520:133700613937561.6; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 1477606772174442987520:133700613937561.6; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 1477606772174442987520:133700613937561.6.

944,473,296,573,928,960,417,920-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 2955213544348885975040:267401227875123.2; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 2955213544348885975040:267401227875123.2; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 2955213544348885975040:267401227875123.2.

1,888,946,593,147,857,856,835,840-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 5910427088697771950080:534802455750246.4; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 5910427088697771950080:534802455750246.4; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 5910427088697771950080:534802455750246.4.

3,777,893,186,295,715,713,671,680-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 11837854177395543900160:1069604911500492.8; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 11837854177395543900160:1069604911500492.8; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 11837854177395543900160:1069604911500492.8.

7,555,786,372,591,431,427,343,360-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 23675708354791087800320:2139209823000985.6; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 23675708354791087800320:2139209823000985.6; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 23675708354791087800320:2139209823000985.6.

15,111,572,745,182,862,854,686,720-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 47351416709582175600640:4278419646001971.2; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 47351416709582175600640:4278419646001971.2; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 47351416709582175600640:4278419646001971.2.

30,223,145,490,365,725,715,373,440-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 94702833419164351201280:8556839292003942.4; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 94702833419164351201280:8556839292003942.4; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 94702833419164351201280:8556839292003942.4.

60,446,290,980,731,451,431,746,880-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 189405666838328702402560:17113678584007884.8; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 189405666838328702402560:17113678584007884.8; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 189405666838328702402560:17113678584007884.8.

120,892,581,961,462,902,863,493,763,760-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 378811333676657404805120:34227357168015769.6; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 378811333676657404805120:34227357168015769.6; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 378811333676657404805120:34227357168015769.6.

241,785,163,922,925,805,725,967,927,527,520-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 75762266735331480961024:68454714336031539.2; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 75762266735331480961024:68454714336031539.2; 3. Collett, SC Striders, 75762266735331480961024:68454714336031539.2.

483,570,327,845,851,611,451,855,855,055,056-meter: 1. U.S. Army (Pender), 151524533470662961922048:136909428672063078.4; 2. Mann, SC Striders, 151524533470662961922

